

Uncle Sam Intends To Protect Your Soldier Boy From Booze and the "Great Red Plague"

EST the American army of democracy, the 500,000 chosen crusaders, suffer more casualties from moral disorders than from the shells of the enemy, there is to be a military departure in prophylaxis against vice and intemperance. The wastage of the Spanish-American war was from bad beef instead of bullets, from mosquitoes in place of missiles, from flies and disease rather than from the destructive force of the Spaniards.

Science and sanitation triumphed over the mosquito. Now it remains for American army moral sanitation to triumph over the ruthless enemies, booze and disease.

One can read in the draft law, in the regulations and in the express actions of Secretary of War Baker that he means this army of 500,000 clean young Americans to be the first army that ever took the field and stayed in the field and returned from the field unscathed by the dual war services.

Secretary Baker is determined that the wounds inflicted upon our army of liberation shall be those inflicted by the central powers, and not those so habitually inflicted by the army upon itself.

Recreation is to take the place of idleness and indolence. Adjoining malarious swamps of booze and vice are to be drained. Resort will be had to gardens to healthful exercise, to wholesome amusement, to off-hour activities, to athletics, to play and in the devices that healthy men indulge in at home.

Says Surgeon Major D. C. Howard in a recent war department bulletin:

"Recreation will be of great value. Idleness is said to be the mother of lechery. Wholesome amusements and athletics will make the garden so attractive that the soldier will be inclined to spend his spare time in gardens. No present-day problem in military preventive medicine is of greater importance in relation to the physical efficiency of the army than that of effective control of venereal disease."

Thus boldly is the issue stated, because thus boldly does the secretary of war propose to meet man's worst enemy, which Surgeon Major Maest declares as "the Great Red Plague."

Here is the common foe of embattled mankind. Aid and comfort have been given this enemy by the ill-advised and prudish censorship of social science.

"We want no damaged goods in the American army of democracy," Capt. E. B. Vedder of the United States Medical corps, declares. And, to show how strictly does General Gorgas propose to make the American expedition as clean as he made Havana and Panama, the Wassermann test, and not mere height and weight, is the supreme standard of fitness for this war.

This 500,000 army of select men, possessing youth, physique and health, the war department proposes to return to their homes, if they survive mere shot and shell, as it fathers of a future race. The distressed (many returned men and officers) who are disgraced and in conditions that are obtained on the Mexican border will not be repented at Plattsburg, at Niagara, at Fort Sheridan or in Europe. The El Paso vice barracks, the hideous dives—this nightmare will not be lived through again. It belongs to the typhoid-malaria age.

The great American game of baseball will form a vital part in the training of the soldiers of the army of democracy. When young America in civil life is not at work it is at the ball game or at the motion picture show or at play in some form. The American expeditionary soldier will play as fast as he will train for service.

This is the dictum of a recreation expert who knows the value of recreation, moral and educational, and who also knows the philosophy of Messrs. Baker and Gorgas. His authoritative informant continues with an enthusiasm that is infectious.

"Good athletes take such pride in their physical fitness (and good soldiers are necessarily good athletes) that they will not abuse their health by indulgences. But, aside from personal pride in fitness, play is in itself the great prophylaxis against immoral abuses."

"Work is a prophylactic agent against disease, but play is its counterpart. If not its peer. Play means health. The play spirit also is strictly normal. Play is the preventive against physical and mental and moral breakdown."

The rediscovery of play as a social agent is one of the most vital discoveries of modern times. Recreation is its organized application. It has been applied educationally. It has been deliberately applied to redeem the city youth from crime and degeneracy. But it lent itself naturally, unconsciously, to the adults, needs in the marvelous development of recreations other than booze and vice.

Secretary of War Baker is sensitive to modern sociological developments. It went without saying that, whatever might be his merits or demerits in practical military organization, he of all men would bring to the American army of democracy an appreciation of the sociological factors. A series of recreations for the enlisted man that will supplant booze and vice will undoubtedly take shape from the earliest mobilization, and will continue to be a safety device for this uniquely protected army on the battle front.

One observes with keen interest that the war department has engaged a number of recreation experts for the supervision of recreation at the large training camps. There is here no mere theoretic intention to play, no paper application of recreation philosophy, no mere philanthropic interest in the soldier's life hour similar to the interest which a charitable gentleman would take in supplying tracts to a hospital, or books to an old ladies' home, or a bat and ball to a nephew.



venereal diseases than any other army in the world. Tests show that 15 per cent of the recruits are infected on enlistment. Venereal prophylaxis is the order of the day."

Statistics are available to those who will not give them specific publicity showing that these social diseases unfitted hundreds of thousands of soldiers at the front from duty on the firing line. More terrible than the bullets of the combatants alike to the invaders and to the invaded were the ravages of these diseases at Balafoz, in the Peninsular campaign, as to Rome and Naples in the Spanish invasion. More terrible than an army with banners are the camp followers in its wake.

"These disgusting truths should be kept hidden, lest the public spirit be discouraged, provided the United States proposed to take part in the war on this basis, provided the propagation of disease were one of 'our objects' in the war, and provided there were no way of protecting our 500,000 chosen soldiers and thereafter the nation from the ravages of a plague."

But the war department knows this enemy to be vulnerable, and it proposes to fight it in the open field with social prophylaxis, and to crush it, both in the training camp and in its present sorrowful lair, the French zones of Europe.

But before these preventive recreation plans can be made effective there must be positive exclusion of the unfit. "Weed out the infected" is the new watchword of the recruiting authorities. Infected recruits, if not detected, will prove an impediment to the army, filling first the hospitals and finally the prison bars.

The draft law contains no provision more vital to the security of the nation than section 13, which authorizes Secretary of War Baker to draw a dead line about our military camps for infection. The Canadian military camps became excursion points for thousands of wives, mothers, sisters and, under this cloak, of others who had no particular qualification except enthusiasm for the soldier and a pronounced reaction toward the uniform.

Driven from the mile or more limit, these latter

set up at whatever distance and expressed their patriotism in indulgences for which the war made a tolerant conscience. And Canadians are among the strictest puritans in the world. By devout pretexts, hundreds of these soldier-smitten women followed the units to Europe.

We may quite as well ignore the experiences of the allies in Europe, for our own experiences are rich enough. The government has issued no bulletin showing the number of soldiers incapacitated by disease during the Mexican expedition, but the only available authorities, the individual militiamen and officers, recite a distressing narrative of demerit on the border. In more than one instance wives were set up in full view of the officers' camp, though, of course, outside of the authority of the war department. And to such wretched dena the soldiers resorted because of the utter want of border soldering and the lack of adequate recreation facilities.

It is these experiences which now determine the war department to achieve a new triumph for sanitation by inaugurating a system of thorough prophylaxis, substituting recreation for simplicity, illness and vice indulgence. The American army of democracy is not to be a disease-infected, booze-infected army. It is to triumph over mankind's worst enemies before it leaves our soil, and it is to carry its triumph to Europe, there to advertise to the whole world the new American idea in social prophylaxis.

Such an army every American mother will be proud to lend her son—William J. Black, in New York Tribune Magazine.

Use of Wireless In the Great War

Wireless has proved a great boon in war. A scout airplane flying up to the minute has a wireless set aboard. This provides it with the only means of communication with its base, or with the battery of heavy guns, when engaged upon the direction of artillery fire. The wireless is the voice of the oceans. It links up ship with ship, however distant from the land or from the recognized routes of trade. Without it modern naval warfare would be impossible. The S O S signal is the most urgent and sacred call in the wireless world, a call few operators will ignore. And yet the enemy has made fab use of this signal. There was one case of an American ship somewhere off Bantay bay, who, picking up an S O S some 50 miles distant, made thither at top speed, to find on arrival, not a vessel in distress, but a German submarine, the commander of which not only made no apology, but was so annoyed to find that it was an American instead of a British boat that he had snarled that he threatened to sink it there and then; and probably he would have put his threat into force had not a British destroyer showed up on the horizon.

Another case was that of the cargo steamer Anglo-Californian, homeward bound from America. She sighted a German submarine in mid-ocean, and made off as fast as her engine would permit, the enemy in hot pursuit; her wireless operator, seeing nothing of the S O S signal as fast as he knew how. Meanwhile the shell fire grew fiercer, the ship was raked from end to end. They had not a single weapon of their own with which to retaliate, but they stuck to it as only British sailors can. Then there came an answer to their signals, "Coming to your help. Hang on." It was from a British man-of-war, somewhere across

the horizon, far out of sight. By this time the firing had grown so fierce that the operator was forced to manipulate his key lying on his back in his cabin. At last the welcome news, "Can see your smoke. Hang on. For God's sake, hurry up, they're shelling us like hell." The Californian operator, and had his guns trained full on their aerial, their last hope of salvation. Luckily the German shooting was wild, and eventually the British warship dove in sight. Immediately the submarine dove, and they were ordered to report her trail.

Yet earlier in the war occurred the unhappy Bremen and Godwin affair. When surrounded by British craft, these two powerful men-of-war succeeded in effecting an escape, slightly only by one of our light cruisers. Immediately she wireless for help.

In the year 1915, 20 vessels were reported by the radio inspectors of the United States to have sent out the call for assistance. "We call in the Atlantic, off all kinds, including collision, running ashore, broken-down machinery, storm, cargo shifting and torpedoes. In one case, that of a Greek vessel which caught fire in mid-ocean, she was abandoned by the passengers and crew, aggregating 470. Within two and a half hours two other vessels had taken on board, in one case 341 survivors and in the other the remaining 120. The original vessel was entirely destroyed.

On another occasion a vessel with 1,700 Italians aboard caught fire at sea. The S O S signal immediately brought up another vessel, which took off 600 survivors, then conveyed the disabled boat into port without the loss of a single life.

Sweden has a food shortage. Russia is developing coal for fuel. Bermuda has a daylight-saving law. Mexican laborers are leaving Texas. New Jersey factories seek women employees. South Africa buys United States rubber heels. German newspapers have raised per capita prices. Terra del Fuoco is to have a meat-packing house. Madison, Wis., Indians are seeking to enlist in the United States army. San Francisco shipyard is building an ocean-going boat of concrete. New York reports scores of street evangelists making converts nightly. New York presbytery of Presbyterian churches reports \$30,000 raised for religious and benevolent causes in 1916. A typewriter has been invented that writes addresses on boxes or packages or can be used for slow cards or newspaper bulletins.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Sweden has a food shortage. Russia is developing coal for fuel. Bermuda has a daylight-saving law. Mexican laborers are leaving Texas. New Jersey factories seek women employees. South Africa buys United States rubber heels. German newspapers have raised per capita prices. Terra del Fuoco is to have a meat-packing house. Madison, Wis., Indians are seeking to enlist in the United States army. San Francisco shipyard is building an ocean-going boat of concrete. New York reports scores of street evangelists making converts nightly. New York presbytery of Presbyterian churches reports \$30,000 raised for religious and benevolent causes in 1916. A typewriter has been invented that writes addresses on boxes or packages or can be used for slow cards or newspaper bulletins.

CITIES OF NATION HAVE MANY PARKS

Practically All of Larger Municipalities Have Public Recreation Grounds.

CAPITAL LEADS IN NUMBER

New York Has Largest Acreage and Philadelphia Biggest Single Area, According to Uncle Sam's Figures.

All but two of the 218 American cities of over 50,000 population own certain areas specifically set aside as public parks.

This fact is brought out in a report issued by Uncle Sam's census bureau, following an investigation by Starke M. Grogan.

The national capital has by far the largest number of breathing areas, but New York has a larger park acreage. New York has about twelve square miles in parks.

Other cities with large park areas are Philadelphia, with 5,500 acres; Los Angeles, with 4,127 acres; Chicago, with 3,815 acres; Denver, with 3,710 acres; Washington, D. C., with 3,067 acres; and Minneapolis, with 3,038 acres.

The largest single park owned by any city is Fairmount park in Philadelphia, which has an area of 3,300 acres, or 3 1/2 square miles, and the next largest, a park of 3,027 acres, or more than 4 1/2 square miles, is reported for Los Angeles.

One Acre to Fourteen Persons.

The greatest area of parks and other public grounds inside city limits in proportion to population—one acre for each 14 inhabitants—is shown for Quincy, Mass.

Other cities reporting more than an acre to each 100 inhabitants are San Diego, Cal., with 20 inhabitants per acre of parks and recreation grounds; La Crosse, Wis., with 43; Council Bluffs, Iowa, with 45; Lynn, Mass., with 52; Sioux City, Iowa, with 61; Harrisburg, Pa., with 77; Hartford, Conn., with 84; Niagara Falls, N. Y., with 87; Washington, D. C., with 97; and Covington, Ky., with 99.

Zoological parks were maintained in 83 of the 218 cities covered by the report.

All but 18 of the 218 cities of over 50,000 inhabitants maintained playgrounds last year, including those open only to schoolchildren during the school year, the total number of such playgrounds being 2,190, and their average area being a trifle more than two acres. The largest number, 183, is shown for New York, and the next largest, 160, for Philadelphia.

A total of 19 athletic fields (excluding those of a local nature) with an average area of a little less than eight acres, were reported by 13 cities—four by Detroit, Mich.; three by Sacramento, Cal.; two by Hoboken, N. J., and one each by the remaining ten cities.

Facilities for games and athletics in parks, playgrounds and athletic fields were maintained by 178 cities.

Many Have Bathing Beaches.

Swimming pools and bathing beaches were provided by 111 cities, whose total facilities in this respect comprised 117 outdoor swimming pools, 61 indoor swimming pools and 149 bathing beaches, at which the aggregate attendance during the year was more than 28,000,000.

Museums and art galleries were administered by 33 cities, and in 17 cities such institutions were under private administration, but received municipal aid.

The expenditures for recreation purposes (excluding outlays) in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants during the fiscal year 1916 aggregated \$21,037,097, or 67 cents per capita. The greatest per capita expenditures under this head which are shown for any one city were reported by Brookline, Mass.—\$4.68.

SCHOOLS IN WAR TIME

Activities Should Be Extended, Declares Doctor Claxton.

Uncle Sam's Commissioner of Education Says Children Should Be Kept in Classes.

Suggestions for a program of school activity for different types of educational institutions during the war have been made by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. After pointing out that attendance laws should be enforced as usual, Doctor Claxton says:

"Parents should be encouraged to make all possible efforts to keep their children in school and should have public or private help when they cannot do so without it. Many young children will lack the home or give them in times of peace, and there will be need of many more kindergartens and Montessori schools than we now have."

"The attendance in the high schools should be increased, and more boys and girls should be induced to remain until their course is completed. A school year of four terms of 12 weeks each is recommended for the high schools, as for the elementary schools. In the high schools adopting this plan arrangements should be made for half-time attendance for a large proportion of pupils as possible."

"All laboratories and manual-training shops in high schools should be run at their full capacity. In many of the shops work should be done which will have immediate value for the national defense."

"In all high schools in which domestic science (sewing, cooking, sanitation, etc.) is taught, large units of time should be given in the summer and fall to sewing for the Red Cross and for local charities."

"Classes for grown-up women should be formed, in which practical instruction can be given largely by lecture and demonstration in the conservation and economic use of food."

"For all boys and girls who cannot attend the day sessions of the high schools, continuation classes should be formed, to meet at such times as may be arranged during working hours or in the evening. All cities should maintain evening schools for adult men and women. In cities having considerable numbers of immigrants, evening schools should be maintained for them with classes in English, in civics, and such other subjects as will be helpful to these foreigners in understanding our industrial, social, civic and political life."

"If few states is the supply of broadly educated and well-trained teachers equal to the demand. The normal schools should double their energies and use all their funds in the most economic way for the work of preparing teachers. Appropriations for the support of normal schools should be largely increased, as should also the attendance of men and women preparing for service as teachers."

"The number of students in colleges, universities and technical schools should increase rather than diminish. Many of the older and upper class men will volunteer for some branch of the military service, but all young men below the age of liability to selective draft and who are not recommended for special service should be urged to remain and take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the colleges, universities and technical schools, to the end that they may be able to render the most effective service in the latter years of the war and the times of need that will follow. Practically all women students should be urged to continue their studies, and all boys and girls graduating from high schools should be urged to enter college, technical school or normal school."

"In agricultural colleges special intensive courses should be given to prepare teachers, directors and supervisors of agriculture and practical farm experiments. It should be remembered that the entire knowledge and the supervising and directing skill of these men and their ability to increase the productive capacity of thousands of men far more valuable than the work they can do as farm hands."

TWO INFLUENCES SEEN IN CLOTHES

Medieval and Napoleonic Styles Are Engaged in Struggle for Supremacy.

MILITARY IDEA ALSO ENTERS

In Any Event Women, Fortunately, Are Not Now Asked to Wear Frills and Frounces, Streaming Ribbons and Roses.

New York.—The medieval in dress dies hard. The Napoleonic influence in apparel never really loses its grip. It may be said by the historian of dress that one of these two phases of feminine costume is the basis of every fashion that comes and goes.

The world of clothes has just experienced a mad revival in medievalism. Women of every weight, age and color have adopted the gowns of Queen Guinevere and the Maid of Modon.

Such garments have been out for the hundred, in block, and they have been worn in all the market places of the civilized world for two years. The splendid, sweeping robes in which Guinevere met Launcelot have served, when modified, to carry Mary Jane to the department store to buy bargain shirtwaists.

The swains, the loose, jeweled rope girle and the straight widths of deeply colored velvet worn by Juliet when she went to the somber tombs of the dead have been worn by blue-eyed Miss Flapper, rapturously applauding The Midnight Folies.

"What are the uses of history," say the designers. "If not to turn it into present use?" And so, over and over, the world of apparel greets the rising of the medieval sun, season after season, decade after decade.

The medievalism of the day need not reflect the twelfth century of the early Britons. It can go back into the days of the Byzantium and it can reflect the colorful glory of Italy under the birth of the Renaissance. Every page in history suggests a whole field of costume to the designer who reads it aright. No wonder that we continue to wear the clothes which covered the women of those centuries!

The Napoleonic period is as deeply impressed on the minds of the designers. There was nothing medieval about French costume throughout the reign of the emperor, but there were so many eccentricities, such a vast variety of beautiful lines and curves, so much glowing narrative and tragic romance attached to the sweep of a skirt and the flow of a sleeve, that the dressmakers never get away from those pages of costume.

Napoleonic Again Threatens.

Today we are again threatened with the Napoleonic. We are almost asked with medievalism. The Directorate beacons; the First empire allures. The madness of Mme. Tallien will not be repeated today, unless France is suddenly assured of victory, when, if history repeats itself, she may go quite mad again for a short time, quite the costume of her woman in tan and in this glow of feeling toward the Napoleonic period we are not even averse to the laced bodice and the

poloic struggling with the medieval. Both have cohorts of strength behind them.

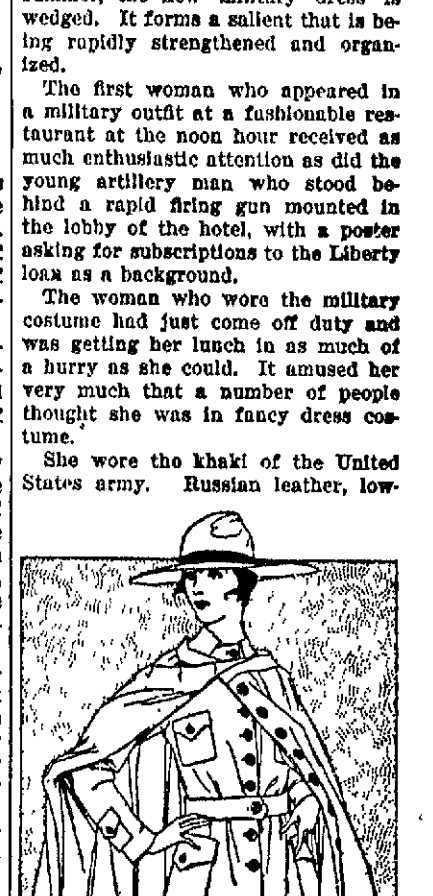
The Military Influence.

Between the medieval and the Napoleonic which still influence the majority of clothes that are offered this summer, the new military dress is wedged. It forms a salient that is being rapidly strengthened and organized.

The first woman who appeared in a military outfit at a fashionable restaurant at the noon hour received as much enthusiastic attention as did the young artillery man who stood behind a rapid firing gun mounted in the lobby of the hotel, with a poster asking for subscriptions to the Liberty loan as a background.

The woman who wore the military costume had just come off duty and was getting her lunch in as much of a hurry as she could. It amused her very much that a number of people thought she was in fancy dress costume.

She wore the khaki of the United States army. Russian leather, low-



Here is a new uniform for girls in war work. It is made of wool khaki with skintight trousers and long jacket. The full cape fastens about the neck with a yoke collar. Boots and puttees of Russian leather.

heeled shoes, a very short, scant skirt, a khaki regulation military jacket and the regulation cap.

Against the background of filmy chiffon, strings of pearls, picture hats and Oriental garb, she made a delightful picture. She was the essence of simplicity, efficiency and trigness.

Within the month the desire for the military costume has grown so great that one sees all classes of women on errands of war relief in these khaki outfits. Women who have been taking their lessons in ambulance driving, walk through the streets wearing the full khaki brooches which the uniform prescribes, and over their shoulders is the full, swirling cape of the French ambulance and aviation corps.

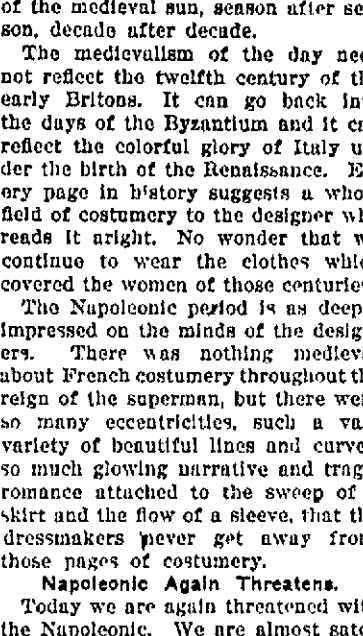
Greeted With Deference.

Women have long worn riding breeches on the street, covered with a cape or a long top coat, and this new ambulance costume creates less attention in large centers than it would have done a half-dozen years ago; but even now it creates a ripple of interest which is always attended by approval and admiration. There are no jests, no satirical remarks, no laughter from the men as these uniformed women pass through the ranks of people on the streets. Some of the deference is shown to them that is given to the women with the red cross on their costumes or the brassard of mercy on their arms.

It is a happy fact to remember, when one is separating the segments of fashion for this summer, that the 1840-1907 fashions for women have not reappeared. They were ugly, futile and costly. Fortunately for us in this season of khaki, they are not asked to wear frills and frounces, streaming ribbons and roses.

Medievalism is severe, even if gorgeous at times. The Napoleonic fashions are economical, for they run from what is known as the First Empire through the Grecian drapery and to the Directorate severity.

But the fashion of the day is a decided new style feature.



This glorified poke bonnet is made of dahlia red satin, with underlaid of white straw and uncurled plumes of tan color. The blazer is in tan and pale blue stripes. It has Chinese sleeves.

gathered skirt of those "cigarettes" who wrecked the Tuileries and paraded among them the finery of the Austrian.

Already the colored cotton bodices laced with cords, instead of fastened, has come into being. The Liberty cap is being brought out by the milliners in a modern form which is still the symbol of equality and fraternity.

The light whistling and the long skirt that droops in a single line from bust to ankle have been introduced by powerful designers, who have usually had their way in the world of fashion.

Broad stripes in taffeta and soft silk are offered for skirts, separate puttees and blouses, revers and hats.

And so it is. And if an armistice were in an airplane above the fashions of the hour on the battlefields of commerce, his map would show the Napoleonic.

Why Many Fail in Desire to Fight for Uncle Sam.

Why so many men are rejected for military service is partially explained by one week's report of a recruiting officer at Indianapolis, compiled after a drive for recruits in the United States Marine corps.

Out of 102 applications for enlistment during the week only 24 were accepted. Others were rejected for the following causes: Under age, 31; underweight, 30; defective vision, 26; defective hearing, 4; flat feet, 16. Sixty-one others were rejected as "undesirable" through failure to meet the exacting requirements of moral and physical fitness.

The standard of the "soldiers of the sea" is very high. It is said that at present 12 per cent is about the average of acceptances throughout the country.

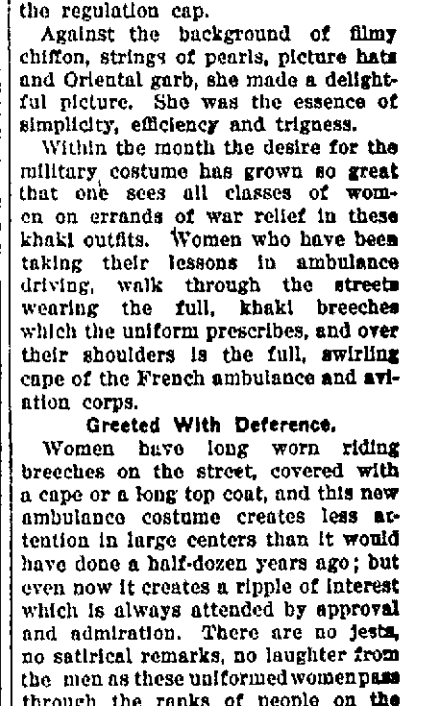
Want American Farm Machinery.

Prosperity in Brazil has led to a renewed interest in modern agricultural methods and to a demand for all sorts of American farm machinery and implements, states a report on the subject made public by Uncle Sam's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. It is expected that the industrial and agricultural revival that has taken place in Brazil since the first period of depression that followed the outbreak of the war will make itself felt for many years to come.

An Arizona Scientist hopes to fix the time of the cliff dwellers by comparing the age range in tree trunks still standing in their homes with the rings on the oldest now living.

these are plentiful, but little grain need be used for fattening in the fall. The large flocks of turkeys are managed much like herds of sheep, being taken out to the range early in the morning and brought home to roost at night. They are herded during the day by men either on foot or on horseback, and by dogs especially trained for the work.

One iron mine only has been discovered in Egypt which was worked by the ancients.



The New Silhouette.

To conform to the present recommendation that all dresses shall be made very simple, a well-known designer says:

"I, personally, believe that the princess dresses with Eton coats will be the favorite models. The stout woman can wear a princess line to the best advantage, and the slim girl can wear a smart Eton coat. With the skirts scant and a little longer, I think that a suggestion of fullness over the hips for the small figure will give style, and still not use much cloth. With the close-fitted dress and coat, an individual touch can be given by a smart flare on the coat, which is long enough. Tailored lines without trimming would not only carry out the wish of the government, but would be a decidedly new style feature."

HEM DOWN ON FORMAL GOWN

For outdoor wear, however, the Skirt May Be Cut Off at Any Length the Wearer Likes.

For sports, for the country, for the porch of country clubs, the skirt can be cut off at any length the wearer likes, but for the formal occasions, even dancing, the hem is reaching toward the floor. It drops at the back of the skirt in an elaborate train that is cut to a point, but which promises to be square in the near future, as it was when this century was in its infancy.

There is one shop in New York to fall back on when the woman who dislikes long skirts and trains needs an argument to uphold her continuance of the very short evening skirt, but even this one adds the snake-like appendage to the back of the skirt. This famous house keeps to the wisp of a train because it is like the snake's tongue, contrasted with the hairy tongue of the snake, this season is used on the inside and trimmed on the outside with black satin.

Taffeta Coats Wool Collared.

The summer cloak of taffeta is colored and cuffed with woolen tissue instead of fur. One of dull blue taffeta rejoiced in collar and cuffs of mouse-colored velours de laine, and one of gregio etamine was combined with black woolen velvet, says Vanity Fair. Another summer cloak is of cream taffeta with a hairy tongue, which is so smart this season is used on the inside and trimmed on the outside with black satin.

A Novel Screen.

A small screen, just the thing for sewing room window, which shuts off the draft, but does not exclude the light, can be made by taking three old bay-window screen frames usually found stored in the attic, and joining them together with small pieces of leather and tacks.

Take some burlap and cut it to fit the frames, then cover the burlap with pictures and when dry varnish.

Tack the covered burlap to the frames by using a narrow gimp and brass-headed tacks, and putting a white molding on top.

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.
Citizens Bank Building
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: Office 997; Res. 828
X-RAY

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
Practice Limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear
and Eye Surgeon, Riverview
Hospital, Office in Wood County
Bank Building. Phone No. 254

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand
Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12,
2 to 6, 7 to 8

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We
have \$20,000 which will be loaned
at a low rate of interest. Of-
fice over First Natl. Bank, East
Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER
Loans and Collections. Commer-
cial and Probate Law. Of-
fice across from Church's Drug
Store

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the MacKinnon Block
on the West Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 104

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daly Block, East Side
Telephone No. 243
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block
over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

CROWNS & CROWNS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MacKinnon Block Phone 836
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Opposite First National Bank
Twenty-six years behind the
camera, but not a day behind
the times.

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and
Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 886

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER
Work guaranteed. Call tele-
phone 233, or at the house, 447
Avenue North.

BRAGAN
LICENSED EMBALMER
AND UNDERTAKER
House Phone No. 69
Store 312
SPAFFORD BUILDING
East Side
John Ernsner, residence phone
No. 435

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work
Office Phone 261; Res. 186

A. H. FACHE, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Room 7, MacKinnon
Block, Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin. Phone 873
If you are sick, the
cause is in your spine
Take CHIROPRACTIC
"SPINAL AD-
JUSTMENTS" and
get well.

First National Bank
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN
Your future success and happiness
this Bank invites you to open a
Savings Account and offers you
every banking convenience.

WELL DRILLING!
We are prepared to do your
WELL DRILLING
at reasonable prices. We
have two modern machines
and will operate year 'round.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

CARL KRONHOLM
Phone 3E3 Rudolph
Address Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 4

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE
Thursday, July 20, 1917
Published by—
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR
Entered at the postoffice at Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class
mail matter.
Subscription Price—Per year, \$1.50;
Six months, 75c; 3 months, 40c; if
paid in advance.
Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.
Telephone Number 324
Advertising Rates
Resolutions, each 75c
Card of Thanks, each 10c
Transient Readers, per line . . . 10c
Calendar Copy, per line 5c
Local Advertisements, per line . . 5c
Display Ad Rates, per inch . . . 15c

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Entrance west of Bank of Grand
Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12,
2 to 6, 7 to 8

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We
have \$20,000 which will be loaned
at a low rate of interest. Of-
fice over First Natl. Bank, East
Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER
Loans and Collections. Commer-
cial and Probate Law. Of-
fice across from Church's Drug
Store

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the MacKinnon Block
on the West Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 104

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daly Block, East Side
Telephone No. 243
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block
over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

CROWNS & CROWNS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MacKinnon Block Phone 836
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Opposite First National Bank
Twenty-six years behind the
camera, but not a day behind
the times.

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and
Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 886

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER
Work guaranteed. Call tele-
phone 233, or at the house, 447
Avenue North.

BRAGAN
LICENSED EMBALMER
AND UNDERTAKER
House Phone No. 69
Store 312
SPAFFORD BUILDING
East Side
John Ernsner, residence phone
No. 435

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND
LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street East Side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402
Personal Attention Given
All Work
Office Phone 261; Res. 186

A. H. FACHE, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Room 7, MacKinnon
Block, Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin. Phone 873
If you are sick, the
cause is in your spine
Take CHIROPRACTIC
"SPINAL AD-
JUSTMENTS" and
get well.

First National Bank
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN
Your future success and happiness
this Bank invites you to open a
Savings Account and offers you
every banking convenience.

WELL DRILLING!
We are prepared to do your
WELL DRILLING
at reasonable prices. We
have two modern machines
and will operate year 'round.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

CARL KRONHOLM
Phone 3E3 Rudolph
Address Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 4

DEATH OF E. F. SEARL
E. F. Searl, one of the older resi-
dents of Grand Rapids, died at his
home on the east side on Saturday,
July 21st, after an illness of some
length, cause of death being cancer.
He was born in Grand Rapids
on the 3rd of March, 1862, and dur-
ing his younger life engaged in farm-
ing to a considerable extent. During
the past sixteen years he has made
his home in this city most of the time.
The remains were taken to Watoma
for burial, his father and mother be-
ing buried at that place.
Besides his wife he is survived by
three sons, Lawrence and Clifford of
this city and Lloyd of Seneca Corners.

KILLED AT MILLADORE
Marshfield News: Fred Linden of
Medford, running as a student fire-
man on Soo line freight No. 24, was
found dead in Milladore, Wis., Satur-
day morning. His body was crushed
and face badly mutilated. As near
as could be learned, nobody saw the
accident, but the belief is that he was
struck by passenger train No. 18.
A pair of gloves belonging to the
victim were found near the body. The
train, which led to the supposition
that he, while his train was wait-
ing, laid down to rest with his
head on the rail, using the gloves
as a pillow. He was not on deck when
the engineer of the freight was ready
to pull out, the engineer started a
search and found his fireman lifeless.

NOTICE
In the Matter of the Ornamental Light-
ing and Electric Company, Inc., and
First Street.
Notice is hereby given that the final
report of the Board of Public Works on
the report of the Ornamental Light-
ing and Electric Company, Inc., on
Grand Avenue between the western
boundary line of the right of way of
Chicago, Milwaukee & North Western
Company, and the western end of wagon
way, and on Second Street, on
Second Street from First Street to Third
Street, and on Third Street from
Second Street to the library building, is
now on file in my office, and the com-
mon council of the city of Grand
Rapids, who will hear any and all ob-
jections, and will determine what por-
tion of the costs of said improvements
shall be paid by the city at large and
what portion shall be paid by the com-
mon council to be held at the council
chambers in the West Side City Hall
on the 27th day of August, 1917, at 8
o'clock p. m.
JOS. WHELAN,
City Clerk.

SARATOGA
Burton Evans arrived Saturday
evening from the southern part of
the state where he has spent the last
month trying to gain a better knowl-
edge and methods about farming.

WANT COLUMN
FOR SALE CHEAP.—Medium-sized
safe, inquire of Ames Hasbrouck.
HOUSE FOR RENT.—\$6 per month.
Phone 143.
WANTED.—Girl for general house-
work. Call at A. C. Lewis, 213
3rd St. S. Phone 1097.
WANTED.—Girl at the Commercial
Hotel.
FOR SALE.—Singer sewing machine,
all attachments complete, drop
head, a bargain at \$15. Address
C-10, Tribune office.
FOR SALE.—I have a few Golden
Bantam chickens for sale cheap.
Geo. W. Robinson, R. 5, 21.
WANTED.—Thoroughly reliable man
to drive car and care for yard. Single
man preferred. Address T. 22,
Tribune office.
WANTED.—Scrub woman at the
Johnson & Hill Co's store.
WANTED.—Girl for general house-
work. 436 Third Street South, or
telephone 535.
VICTORIA 10.—Will exchange my
\$100 outfit consisting of a Victoria,
new and \$25 worth of records, and
last selections, for 1 good car.
Address John Walenier, R. 7, Box
64, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR RENT—Land to cut marsh hay
on west of Grand Rapids. Apply
to Aug. C. Bartels, R. F. D. 3,
Grand Rapids, Wis.
FOR SALE CHEAP.—Ford touring
car. Inquire of George Farrant, 417
Tribune office.
FARM LAND FOR SALE.—80 acres
of good farm land, 3 miles south of
Rudolph village and 4 miles north of
Grand Rapids. School 1/4 mile.
On main road. Neighbors adjoining.
Some timber. Price, \$2,000,
\$300 cash down and balance to suit
purchaser. Address A. L. Hall,
327-4th Ave. N., Grand Rapids, or
phone 444.
FOR SALE.—Winchester trap re-
peating shotgun nearly new and in
first class condition; walnut trap
stock and slide; cost \$50 new; will
sell cheap if taken at once. Inquire
at the Tribune office.

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE IN
FORFEITURE**
State of Wisconsin, Wood County—In Cir-
cuit Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Sheriff.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Defendant.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**NOTICE TO Prove Will and Notice to
Creditors**
State of Wisconsin, County of Wood
County—In Probate Court.
ARTHUR C. LUBEDIN,
Judge.
HANORAH VAUGHAN,
Deceased.
By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure
and sale made in the above entitled action
on the 14th day of July, 1917, the
undersigned sheriff of Wood county, Wis-
consin, will sell at the front and north door
of the court house in the city of Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of
August, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon
of that day the real estate and mortgaged premises
described as follows, to-wit: the
lot of land (W/4 of the NW/4 of the
Section 16, Township 36 N., Range 10 E.,
North of Range No. 2, East of Wood county,
Wisconsin, containing 40 acres, more or less,
Dated at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this
14th day of July, 1917.
J. B. Normington,
Sheriff of Wood County, Wis.
Humboldt, California.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

NEW ROMEO
John Sweet and Miss Pearl Tuttle
were quietly married in Nekoosa by
Rev. C. A. O'Neill last Tuesday.
John Annundson lost a valuable
horse and cow by lightning last Fri-
day night.
Mr. and Mrs. Charley Amundson
are the proud parents of a fine baby
girl born July 17.
Most of the farmers are helping to
grade the road.
Miss Nina Christenson spent the
past week at the F. C. Patefield home
picking berries.
Tom Blackburn from Nekoosa was
seen on our streets last Friday evening.
A few of the boys held a charivari
on John Sweet and wife one evening
last week.
Miss Ruth Kellner of Grand Rap-
ids is a guest of Miss Lydia Hoeft
for a week.
W. A. Anderson of Minneapolis is
here to visit for a few days with his
father, Dan Anderson.
The Victor Blaszey family, the E.
J. Hoeft family and the Charley Pike
family and Miss Ruth Kellner had a
swimming party Sunday afternoon.
Miss Lydia and Walter Hoeft and
Arthur Blaszey were Grand Rapids
visitors Saturday evening.

PLEASANT HILL
Henry Whitrock sports a new Velie
5-passenger touring car which he
purchased in Grand Rapids last week.
Miss Clara Olson from Rock coun-
ty is spending a few weeks with Mr.
and Mrs. W. C. Speer.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Speer and fam-
ily spent last Sunday with the Roby
family near Seneca Corners.
Holmes family near Seneca Corners
are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Nick Gauthier.
The ice cream social at the church
drew another large crowd and the re-
sult was just 10 cents less than the
last one. The young ladies de-
served a great amount of credit for the
way they got off the mock meeting of
the Ladies' Aid.
Will Stone who recently returned
from New York says that crops are
way ahead here and look little better
than here. He says that the crops are
a large crowd was present at the
dance at W. C. Speer's Saturday night.
Fred Fenska has his new barn
ready for the shingles.
Mrs. J. A. Ewers and Mrs. W. H.
Nail and children who have been vis-
iting their brother and family for the
past two weeks, left for their home
in Illinois Sunday.
Leigh of Green Lake is here
visiting relatives and looking after
his farm.
The Ladies' Aid met with Mrs. H.
Pinning Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. August Zellmer are
building themselves a new home
which they moved into Monday. It is
a nice building.
Mrs. Harry Schroeder is entertain-
ing her father, Mr. Good, from Racine.

ALDRIDGE
The carpenters are erecting Frank
Huser's new barn at present.
The Natwick Electric Co. is install-
ing a lighting plant for O. J. Leu.
Josephine Viertel is at home now.
Effie Taylor is visiting in Adams
county.
Easter Lech has gone to Milwaukee
to receive medical treatment.
Dominick Schlitter, Henry Gasch
and Hubert Marx have been drawn on
the first draft.
Mr. Eversen's mother and sister
from Adelaide were visiting at the
Eversen home Sunday.

SIGEL
Miss Irene Coleman returned Sat-
urday evening from a visit at Mad-
ison.
Miss Agnes Knudson has been en-
gaged to teach school No. 3 for the
coming year.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pagel are
the proud parents of a baby boy.
Miss Knudson of Grand Rapids,
spent the week here visiting friends.
She returned home Sunday evening,
accompanied by Raymond Gaultie.
Albert Swetz resigned his work at
the Bright Corners cheese factory, his
brother taking the job.
The ball game Sunday between
the Sigel Gophers and Hanson, win-
ning attendees. The score was 7 to 6
in favor of Sigel.
Mr. and Mrs. Tony Wacholtz and
Mrs. Peters spent Sunday at the Her-
man Yager home.
Ed Yager and his family visited Sun-
day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom
Greene.
Mr. and Mrs. John Thon were the
guests of Miss Ella Lietzke Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. John Dhein of Kell-
ner and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dhein of
Bancroft visited at the Dhein and
Hottel home Sunday.
Quite a number of our people are
sick with hay fever.
Ed Yager, Henry Gaultie, Ray
Gaultie and Misses Agnes Knudson
and Alice Patrick autoed to Pittsville
Sunday. They report good roads and
a fine time.
Ed Yager of Vesper autoed to Alt-
dridge Sunday.
Frank Yeske purchased a new hay
loader at Rudolph Monday.
Miss Adolph Yeske is reported to
be feeling quite good after being sick
for the past few months with dyp-
sia.
Miss Agnes Peterson of Arpin will
teach school No. 6 the coming year.
Miss Cecelia Procketz visited last
week with Miss Anna Yeske at Ves-
per.

RUDOLPH
The boys who registered here have
been pretty anxious this week to find
out if they were drafted. It seems
that most of these at the station were
drafted.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa and
Mrs. John Wilkins spent Sunday in
Stevens Point.
Pearl and Paul spent Sunday with
his parents in Port Edwards.
Wilbur Berard of Grand Rapids
called at the Bat Sharkey home Fri-
day afternoon.
Miss D. Sharkey of Milwaukee
arrived home Friday for a two weeks
visit.
Arthur Rockwood and family of
Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and
in Milwaukee.
Mrs. Bal Sharkey and daughter
Vida drove to Grand Rapids Monday
morning to see the cavalry boys leave.
Mr. Pike of Oxford is visiting his
daughter, Mrs. T. S. Kujawa.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

PLEASANT HILL
The boys who registered here have
been pretty anxious this week to find
out if they were drafted. It seems
that most of these at the station were
drafted.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa and
Mrs. John Wilkins spent Sunday in
Stevens Point.
Pearl and Paul spent Sunday with
his parents in Port Edwards.
Wilbur Berard of Grand Rapids
called at the Bat Sharkey home Fri-
day afternoon.
Miss D. Sharkey of Milwaukee
arrived home Friday for a two weeks
visit.
Arthur Rockwood and family of
Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and
in Milwaukee.
Mrs. Bal Sharkey and daughter
Vida drove to Grand Rapids Monday
morning to see the cavalry boys leave.
Mr. Pike of Oxford is visiting his
daughter, Mrs. T. S. Kujawa.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

SIGEL
Mrs. Theo. Sandman returned to
her home in Chicago last Saturday
after spending a few weeks with her
parents Mr. and Mrs. F. Brackmann.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Zeaman and
daughter of Thorpe were visitors at
the L. Zeaman home last week.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

PLEASANT HILL
The boys who registered here have
been pretty anxious this week to find
out if they were drafted. It seems
that most of these at the station were
drafted.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa and
Mrs. John Wilkins spent Sunday in
Stevens Point.
Pearl and Paul spent Sunday with
his parents in Port Edwards.
Wilbur Berard of Grand Rapids
called at the Bat Sharkey home Fri-
day afternoon.
Miss D. Sharkey of Milwaukee
arrived home Friday for a two weeks
visit.
Arthur Rockwood and family of
Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and
in Milwaukee.
Mrs. Bal Sharkey and daughter
Vida drove to Grand Rapids Monday
morning to see the cavalry boys leave.
Mr. Pike of Oxford is visiting his
daughter, Mrs. T. S. Kujawa.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

SIGEL
Mrs. Theo. Sandman returned to
her home in Chicago last Saturday
after spending a few weeks with her
parents Mr. and Mrs. F. Brackmann.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Zeaman and
daughter of Thorpe were visitors at
the L. Zeaman home last week.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

PLEASANT HILL
The boys who registered here have
been pretty anxious this week to find
out if they were drafted. It seems
that most of these at the station were
drafted.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa and
Mrs. John Wilkins spent Sunday in
Stevens Point.
Pearl and Paul spent Sunday with
his parents in Port Edwards.
Wilbur Berard of Grand Rapids
called at the Bat Sharkey home Fri-
day afternoon.
Miss D. Sharkey of Milwaukee
arrived home Friday for a two weeks
visit.
Arthur Rockwood and family of
Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and
in Milwaukee.
Mrs. Bal Sharkey and daughter
Vida drove to Grand Rapids Monday
morning to see the cavalry boys leave.
Mr. Pike of Oxford is visiting his
daughter, Mrs. T. S. Kujawa.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

SIGEL
Mrs. Theo. Sandman returned to
her home in Chicago last Saturday
after spending a few weeks with her
parents Mr. and Mrs. F. Brackmann.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Zeaman and
daughter of Thorpe were visitors at
the L. Zeaman home last week.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

PLEASANT HILL
The boys who registered here have
been pretty anxious this week to find
out if they were drafted. It seems
that most of these at the station were
drafted.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa and
Mrs. John Wilkins spent Sunday in
Stevens Point.
Pearl and Paul spent Sunday with
his parents in Port Edwards.
Wilbur Berard of Grand Rapids
called at the Bat Sharkey home Fri-
day afternoon.
Miss D. Sharkey of Milwaukee
arrived home Friday for a two weeks
visit.
Arthur Rockwood and family of
Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and
in Milwaukee.
Mrs. Bal Sharkey and daughter
Vida drove to Grand Rapids Monday
morning to see the cavalry boys leave.
Mr. Pike of Oxford is visiting his
daughter, Mrs. T. S. Kujawa.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

SIGEL
Mrs. Theo. Sandman returned to
her home in Chicago last Saturday
after spending a few weeks with her
parents Mr. and Mrs. F. Brackmann.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Zeaman and
daughter of Thorpe were visitors at
the L. Zeaman home last week.
Miss D. Jensen of Rudolph has ac-
cepted the position of teacher in the
Lone Pine school for the coming
term.
Mrs. Albert Appel and children
Lucille and Helen visited last week
at the home of the former's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dautz.
—All seats 5c at Daly's Theatre.

PLEASANT HILL
The boys who registered here have
been pretty anxious this week to find
out if they were drafted. It seems
that most of these at the station were
drafted.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa and
Mrs. John Wilkins spent Sunday in
Stevens Point.
Pearl and Paul spent Sunday with
his parents in Port Edwards.
Wilbur Berard of Grand Rapids
called at the Bat Sharkey home Fri-
day afternoon.
Miss D. Sharkey of Milwaukee
arrived home Friday for a two weeks
visit.
Arthur Rockwood and family of
Grand Rapids spent Sunday here and
in Milwaukee.
Mrs. Bal Sharkey and daughter
Vida drove to Grand Rapids Monday
morning to see

MEN WHO WERE DRAWN TO SERVE UNCLE SAM

Following are the names of those from Wood county who have been drawn to serve in the army. Each man who has registered is supposed to find out whether or not he has been drawn, as the fact that he has received no official notification will not excuse him from appearing before the exemption board.

Grand Rapids City	
No.	Name
458	Thos. Bolinski.
459	Don Christenson.
460	Herman A. Boller.
461	Frank B. Prebbanow.
462	Earl H. Helt.
463	Forrest Milenbach.
464	Charles W. Smith.
465	Charles W. Smith.
466	Joseph Slah.
467	Frank W. Rickman.
468	Seneca Bowen.
469	Edw. C. Hengard.
470	Frank J. Metzger.
471	Henry Kruger.
472	Nick Prynski.
473	Carl G. Welter.
474	John A. Radtke.
475	W. A. Spence.
476	Martin M. Rucinski.
477	John L. Lassa.
478	John F. Grain.
479	Fred Loeck, Jr.
480	Roy E. Waters.
481	William G. Appel.
482	Robert Snider.
483	Leon F. Farnow.
484	William F. Pruske.
485	Robert Strasen.
486	Otto J. Haas.
487	James A. Trudell.
488	John Brennan, Jr.
489	John K. Knoll.
490	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
491	Nestor Smith.
492	D. C. Grunewald.
493	Charles F. Lemley.
494	Dean C. Babcock.
495	Robert Snider.
496	Leon F. Farnow.
497	William F. Pruske.
498	Robert Strasen.
499	Otto J. Haas.
500	James A. Trudell.
501	John Brennan, Jr.
502	John K. Knoll.
503	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
504	Nestor Smith.
505	D. C. Grunewald.
506	Charles F. Lemley.
507	Dean C. Babcock.
508	Robert Snider.
509	Leon F. Farnow.
510	William F. Pruske.
511	Robert Strasen.
512	Otto J. Haas.
513	James A. Trudell.
514	John Brennan, Jr.
515	John K. Knoll.
516	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
517	Nestor Smith.
518	D. C. Grunewald.
519	Charles F. Lemley.
520	Dean C. Babcock.
521	Robert Snider.
522	Leon F. Farnow.
523	William F. Pruske.
524	Robert Strasen.
525	Otto J. Haas.
526	James A. Trudell.
527	John Brennan, Jr.
528	John K. Knoll.
529	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
530	Nestor Smith.
531	D. C. Grunewald.
532	Charles F. Lemley.
533	Dean C. Babcock.
534	Robert Snider.
535	Leon F. Farnow.
536	William F. Pruske.
537	Robert Strasen.
538	Otto J. Haas.
539	James A. Trudell.
540	John Brennan, Jr.
541	John K. Knoll.
542	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
543	Nestor Smith.
544	D. C. Grunewald.
545	Charles F. Lemley.
546	Dean C. Babcock.
547	Robert Snider.
548	Leon F. Farnow.
549	William F. Pruske.
550	Robert Strasen.
551	Otto J. Haas.
552	James A. Trudell.
553	John Brennan, Jr.
554	John K. Knoll.
555	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
556	Nestor Smith.
557	D. C. Grunewald.
558	Charles F. Lemley.
559	Dean C. Babcock.
560	Robert Snider.
561	Leon F. Farnow.
562	William F. Pruske.
563	Robert Strasen.
564	Otto J. Haas.
565	James A. Trudell.
566	John Brennan, Jr.
567	John K. Knoll.
568	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
569	Nestor Smith.
570	D. C. Grunewald.
571	Charles F. Lemley.
572	Dean C. Babcock.
573	Robert Snider.
574	Leon F. Farnow.
575	William F. Pruske.
576	Robert Strasen.
577	Otto J. Haas.
578	James A. Trudell.
579	John Brennan, Jr.
580	John K. Knoll.
581	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
582	Nestor Smith.
583	D. C. Grunewald.
584	Charles F. Lemley.
585	Dean C. Babcock.
586	Robert Snider.
587	Leon F. Farnow.
588	William F. Pruske.
589	Robert Strasen.
590	Otto J. Haas.
591	James A. Trudell.
592	John Brennan, Jr.
593	John K. Knoll.
594	Carl E. Fritzelinger.
595	Nestor Smith.
596	D. C. Grunewald.
597	Charles F. Lemley.
598	Dean C. Babcock.
599	Robert Snider.
600	Leon F. Farnow.

1000	Edw. D. Meeteer.
1001	Otto Koen.
1002	Frank J. Henry.
1003	John B. Anderson.
1004	Leo Hanlin.
1005	George Gauthier.
1006	Edward Reven.
1007	Hillary A. Lauther.
1008	Willbur H. Berg.
1009	Lawrence E. Brown.
1010	Lewis H. Larson.
1011	Frank F. Millenbach.
1012	Barney M. Doyle.
1013	Frank H. Heger.
1014	Frank H. Muehlstein.
1015	Frank H. Sweet.
1016	Frank H. Heger.
1017	George H. Johnson.
1018	George H. Hader.
1019	Edward J. Schmitt.
1020	Charles A. Hamm.
1021	Edw. I. Koyano.
1022	L. J. Smutskew.
1023	Charles H. Babcock.
1024	Walter J. Pora.
1025	Frank Radtke.
1026	Geo. H. Crowns.
1027	Stanestow Wollock.
1028	Herbert C. Larson.
1029	Joseph Haydock.
1030	Anthony H. Kuchin.
1031	Will D. Moyer.
1032	James Dolan.
1033	Joseph E. Joswick.
1034	Ernest H. Kronholm.
1035	Walter Koshmann.
1036	Frank J. Johns.
1037	Charles H. Kandy.
1038	Henry Kroll.
1039	Harvey D. Lalin.
1040	Raymond L. Kittell.
1041	Albert G. Matwick.
1042	Nels C. Meyers.
1043	Loilo K. Carlington.
1044	Rogers H. MacKinnon.
1045	William A. Radtke.
1046	Frank J. Natwick.
1047	Curtis Boorman.
1048	Anton Minia.
1049	Aug. Langer.
1050	Paul C. Zettler.
1051	John J. Smith.
1052	Ernest H. Dehrend.
1053	Raymond A. Potter.
1054	Stanislaus Pataski.
1055	Phillip Milenbach.
1056	Lawrence J. Marcoux.
1057	Isadore Gordon.
1058	Oscar.
1059	W. Martin O. Lipko.
1060	Robert E. Rezin.
1061	Ilirb V. Black.
1062	John Hasselbach.
1063	Charles W. Schumann.
1064	Harry L. Giebek.
1065	Joseph Bushmaker.
1066	John Crasynski.
1067	Harold Knuth.
1068	Otto J. Kuehl.
1069	Carl Anderson.
1070	Harry Osterreicher.
1071	Roy M. Potter.
1072	Harold A. Applin.
1073	Leo Murovski.
1074	Henry Blodgett.
1075	John Trede.
1076	Paul J. Blanchfield.
1077	Joseph Hillgers.
1078	Amandus Reihert, Jr.
1079	John Whitman.
1080	Charles Fuller.
1081	Joe Krzykowski.
1082	James W. Jenkins.
1083	George Lano.
1084	Matthew J. Parrall.
1085	D. J. Corcoran.
1086	Daniel Edwards.
1087	Joseph Wessink.
1088	Douglas McClean.
1089	Marshallfield.
1090	Charles N. Mason.
1091	Arthur A. Glistorf.
1092	John H. Hengard.
1093	Secon Secor.
1094	Edward Olson.
1095	Joseph Wessink.
1096	Mike J. Wenzel.

1097	John Artz.
1098	Henry Heckel.
1099	Peter J. Witten.
1100	Edward F. Lohard.
1101	George Hornick.
1102	John Katzenberger.
1103	Frank J. Sundmeyer.
1104	Emil W. Buresch.
1105	George W. Buresch.
1106	Joseph A. Stiner, Jr.
1107	John Maurer.
1108	Edwin N. Lohr.
1109	John Larkin.
1110	Alvin O. Mathson.
1111	Joseph A. Beck.
1112	Ray W. Witten.
1113	Benjamin F. Winterburn.
1114	Philip Wolf.
1115	Robert H. Spencer.
1116	Carl Foub.
1117	Christ C. Kottmeyer.
1118	Harvey M. Schell.
1119	Joseph J. Stadler.
1120	John Jost.
1121	Gustave Schiller.
1122	Alvin J. Edum.
1123	Henry C. Dreise.
1124	John J. Michaels.
1125	Fred Siebert.
1126	Lawrence Schultz.
1127	John J. Jacack.
1128	Anton Lopp.
1129	Joseph J. Stadler.
1130	Joseph Kolesch.
1131	Emil D. Musk.
1132	Arthur Laemie.
1133	Adolph K. Klumbelz.
1134	William C. Riebow.
1135	James E. Janshoke.
1136	John J. Stadler.
1137	Otto P. Luck.
1138	L. J. Litz.
1139	John P. Weber.
1140	Albert H. Walwick.
1141	William Sautner.
1142	Clarence Kulas.
1143	John J. Donnerbauer.
1144	Henry Wollstrom.
1145	John S. McDonald.
1146	Hugo J. Stadler.
1147	Karl P. Seymour.
1148	John Kohl.
1149	Gustave Schiller.
1150	John Jost.
1151	M. Barthe.
1152	John Ehrhard.
1153	Rudolph J. Wallner.
1154	Samuel D. Cohen.
1155	John J. Schuch.
1156	Michael Steinwagner.
1157	John A. Paris.
1158	James D. Wilcott.
1159	Charles T. Kennedy.
1160	George Stohwagner.
1161	Roswell H. Harrington.
1162	Walter Markee.
1163	James G. Zinthefer.
1164	Marlin Hogsdun.
1165	Silas L. Buckard.
1166	John J. Puel.
1167	Andrew T. Greenwohl.
1168	George C. Eckvold.
1169	John J. Wolf.
1170	Arthur Paul.
1171	Hugo A. Gahler.
1172	J. J. Bath.
1173	Fernon J. Kelly.
1174	Lewis Masakowski.
1175	August Berlin.
1176	William J. Kruger.
1177	Charles H. Martie.
1178	Michael R. Kueck.
1179	Carl K. Nelson.
1180	Andrew J. Koneschek.
1181	Carl M. Burhop.
1182	James C. Cournoyer.
1183	Ray C. Clark.
1184	Lovelle L. Lolselle.
1185	Anton Schmidt.
1186	William M. Merkel.
1187	Peter Krier.
1188	George W. Hart.
1189	Edward H. Patt.
1190	J. T. Andrews.
1191	Fred L. Krahn.
1192	Frederick L. Cronin.
1193	Joseph Etzel.
1194	Charles L. Behnke.
1195	Harry W. Kastel.
1196	Joseph L. Schroeder.
1197	Edward H. Miller.
1198	Herbert Lofy.
1199	Charles C. Kaber.
1200	Charles Hendrickson.
1201	Fred Korth.
1202	John C. Diem.
1203	Joseph W. Haas.
1204	Raymond J. Blodgett.
1205	Herbert J. Stehberg.
1206	George Robinson.
1207	Theodore C. Jacobson.
1208	Milton Hodgden.
1209	William J. Schmidt.
1210	Fred Fehofor.
1211	Stanton Weaver.
1212	Otto A. Jankanka.
1213	Edward Rossman.
1214	Edward Barr.
1215	Henry C. E. Schroeder.
1216	Harry Hanson.
1217	Frank W. Denon.
1218	John H. Steltenphal.
1219	Charles L. Kieroff.
1220	A. P. Emmerich.
1221	Oswald Phynor.
1222	Edward Parks.
1223	Ray Lamm.
1224	Frank J. Wynnoff.
1225	James Bell.
1226	Charles E. Olney.
1227	Anton Deidering.
1228	Ernest H. Wuarow.
1229	William J. Schlichter.
1230	Victor Worlund.
1231	Joseph Etl.
1232	Ernest L. Mess.
1233	Lewis A. Schmidt.
1234	Arthur Brady.
1235	Joseph Kellner.
1236	John Stricker.
1237	Lewis Teisner.
1238	Ray Winch.
1239	Lorenzo Ault.
1240	Edward Hill.
1241	Felix Morkel.
1242	John Schuster.
1243	Leo Leander.
1244	Frank E. Curtin.
1245	Joseph Regal.
1246	Harold Hendrickson.
1247	Mathias Bell.
1248	William J. Lange.
1249	George E. Daleko.
1250	Alex Beck.
1251	Herbert J. Brackendorf.
1252	Harold Mattson.
1253	Andrew D. Walton.
1254	Frank J. Butler.
1255	Harry A. Nelson.
1256	Elmer C. Dukerson.
1257	Frank Rader.
1258	James Schridguld.
1259	Ernest C. Michaels.
1260	Phillip Kohlbeck.
1261	William Haase.
1262	Harold O. Stalle.
1263	Guy J. Truckey.
1264	William A. King.
1265	Jacob Ronske.
1266	Theodore Nott.
1267	Glen E. Peterson.
1268	Herbert Hartmann.
1269	Leo O. Cary.
1270	Charles D. Smith.
1271	Alvin J. Sied.

1272	Frank Marlinson.
1273	Emil F. Freiberg.
1274	Myron L. Scott.
1275	Emil Halz.
1276	Peter J. Arent.
1277	Albert H. Robinson.
1278	Adolph V. Mills.
1279	Ed Kinas.
1280	Walter E. Garske.
1281	Chas. E. Pielman.
1282	Peter N. Kirst.
1283	Frank Boyles.
1284	George W. Nolan.
1285	Charles McLean.
1286	Roy O. Henderson.
1287	Harvey Shapman.
1288	Henry J. Dampier.
1289	James R. Arent.
1290	Eugene C. Timlin.
1291	Charles E. Champly.
1292	Mike J. Rahns.
1293	Edwin P. Rolide.
1294	Edgar Wright.
1295	Harold Higgins.
1296	Cornelius Beyer.
1297	John P. Paap.
1298	Ross M. Denis.
1299	Cornelius R. Crowns.
1300	William W. Fraser.
1301	Jesse Smith.
1302	Otto Weinfield.
1303	Herber Rowlands.

1304	Port Edwards.
1305	Irving D. Stone.
1306	William Dusterdeck.
1307	Edward P. Gleason.
1308	Henry H. Hares.
1309	Henry Grapes.
1310	Lorenz J. Padham.
1311	Walter Leake.
1312	Charles P. Pryne.
1313	Clarence W. Pryne.
1314	Sidney Grubbronsen.
1315	Edward Johnson.
1316	Joseph Yac.
1317	B. H. Boland, Jr.
1318	Alburendale.
1319	Ignatz Keller.
1320	Thomas Hoehy.
1321	Marice R. Jola.
1322	Theodore Knutsen.
1323	Joseph W. Bauer.
1324	William Nemborg.
1325	Edw. F. Fy.
1326	Carl C. Radloff.
1327	Emil Wegner.
1328	Rudolph Johnson.
1329	John Schultz.

Herman Bøtcher has returned from a two weeks visit at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Tony Kuntz of Omaha, Nebraska, is visiting at the F. G. Gilkey home.

Miss Lola Payne departed Tuesday for a visit with relatives in Marshallfield.

Carl F. Meyer's purchased two lots in the Lyor Land Co's 2nd addition Monday.

J. R. Ragan is in Oshkosh this week attending the state undertakers convention.

Miss Edna Brudenie departed on Tuesday for a visit in Milwaukee and Sheboygan.

Miss Caroline Kuntz of Madison is in the city visiting with friends and relatives.

Misses Edith Blincoe and Frank Abel are visiting at the Frank Shekey home in Warsaw.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wagers departed Wednesday for Park Falls to visit with relatives over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Schroeder are spending several days this week in camping at Silver Lake near Wild Rose.

Clark Lyon and M. O. Potter autotored Sunday and spent the day at the home of Mr. Potter's son-in-law.

John Possley has returned from Calumet, Michigan, where he had been called by the death of his mother.

Miss Tena Duchrow returned to Chicago Saturday after spending three weeks at the home of her father on Ninth street.

Vesper State Center: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Woodruff and his father, D. C. Woodruff, expect to leave Monday for Washington. The former will visit his sisters while the latter expects to make his future home with his daughters.

P. D. Larson, who went to Camp Sheridan from here, was receiving grants as officers commission in the army. Mr. Larson was employed in the highway engineer's office when here. J. W. Jenkins, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. P. MacKinnon, was also given a commission.

R. Williams and John Adler of Marshallfield were in the city on Tuesday doing a little advertising for the Marshallfield fair, which will be held on August 21 to 24 inclusive. They report that they are going to have a considerable number of people to view any possible drawbacks, provided they are favored with good weather.

Merrill Herald: Miss Josephine Poirier, the pioneer cottage owner at Lake Pesobic, has sold the cottage to the Poirier family. The deal was closed today. The Poirier cottage is one of the largest on the lake and is located next to "The Logue," the Kingslake cottage, one of the prettiest of the large bungalow built there in the last few years.

Prof. M. H. Jackson and wife arrived home Monday evening after an absence of more than a month, having been out on an auto trip through Iowa and Wisconsin. Their only daughter, Miss Madeline, South Dakota, where the professor went to conduct a summer school. He reports that he had a very pleasant trip, covering something like 1,500 miles and that he is well pleased with his outing.

John Mull returned Monday from

EXEMPTION RULES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Directions for Registered Men
Given Step by Step.

ALL CLAIMS UNDER OATH

Industrial Needs and Dependents Are
Chief Basis on Which Draft
May Be Avoided—Make
Claims in Person.

Washington.—President Marshal General Crowder has issued complete instructions for the men registered under the selective conscription law. So that everyone will understand just what is to be done, he gives the directions, step by step, as follows:

1. **LOCAL BOARDS**—In every county in the United States and for every city of over 80,000 there are one or more local exemption boards. Each of these boards is in charge of the registration cards of persons registered in the area, over which the board has jurisdiction, and has jurisdiction of all claims for exemption except those based on industrial grounds. FIND OUT WHAT BOARD HAS YOUR CARD AND WHERE THE OFFICE OF THAT BOARD IS.

2. **DISTRICT BOARDS**—In every federal judicial district there are one or more district boards, having appellate jurisdiction over a number of local boards and having original jurisdiction of claims for exemption on industrial grounds. IF YOU INTEND TO MAKE A CLAIM ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS, LEARN WHAT DISTRICT BOARD TO APPLY TO.

3. **RED INK SERIAL NUMBERS**—Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from 1 to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction. Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each are open to inspection at the office of each board. INSPECT THE LIST AND INFORM YOURSELF OF YOUR RED INK SERIAL NUMBER.

4. **ORDER OF LIABILITY**—These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. GO TO YOUR LOCAL BOARD AND FIND OUT THE ORDER IN WHICH YOU STAND FOR CALL.

5. As soon as quotas are assigned to each state and each board, each board will call upon persons whose numbers are in its jurisdiction instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the office of the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed to you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. (The law therefore makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you you cannot make that an excuse.)

Watch the lists at the office of your board and when you are called for examination. Physical examination—you must report for physical examination on the day named in your call.

If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption. See (VII) below.

Watch for Your Name.

If you are found physically qualified and file no claim for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, you will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district board will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

THE BOARD WILL WATCH THE NOTICE POSTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD ABOUT TEN DAYS AFTER THE DAY YOU WERE CALLED AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMPT RECEIPT OF MAIL.

7. **EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE**—No claim or discharge on account of the industry in which you are engaged can be decided by a local board. (See Part XIV, below.)

WHETHER YOU FILE A CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OR NOT, YOU MUST PRESENT YOURSELF FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ON THE DAY NAMED IN THE NOTICE.

From the day notice that you are called is mailed and posted you have seven days in which you may file a claim of exemption or discharge. The form for filing this claim is simple. If you wish to file such a claim—

Go to the board and get Form 110

for exemption or Form 121 for discharge. If the board has not the printed forms ask to consult the form pamphlet and copy the form shown there.

Fill out the proper form and file it with the board.

Do this within seven days of the posting and mailing of notice to you to present yourself.

The following are the only grounds for exemption:

That you are an officer, legislative, executive or judicial of the United States, a state or territory, or the District of Columbia.

That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

That you were the father of May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.

That you are a subject of Germany, whether you have taken out papers or not.

That you are a resident alien who has not taken out first papers.

In addition to claims for exemption on any of the following grounds, which are the only grounds for discharge by a local board:

That you are a county or municipal officer.

That you are a custom-house clerk.

That you are employed by the United States in the transmission of mail.

That you are an artificer or workman employed in the United States.

That you are employed in the service of the United States (under certain conditions). See paragraph (c) of section 20, Regulations.

That you are a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of your vocation.

That you are a mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

That you are a married man with a wife or child dependent on you for support.

That you have aged or infirm parents dependent upon your labor for support.

That you have a widowed mother dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are the father of a motherless child under sixteen dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are a brother of an orphan child or children under sixteen dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are a member of any well-recognized religious organization created and existing May 17, 1917, and whose existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

These are the only grounds for exemption or discharge by a local board. Another person can file a claim in your behalf, but must use different forms in filing the claim.

8. **Proof of claims**—Your claim of exemption or discharge must be filed within seven days of the day on which notice to you that you are called was posted and mailed. But after you have filed your claim for exemption or discharge you have ten days within which to file proof.

The method of proving claims is very simple, but it is rather exact. If you follow the rules given below you will have done what is required of you:

(a) Go to the local board and consult the regulations to find out the form number of the affidavits that you must submit for your particular claim.

(b) Ask the board for the blank affidavits that are necessary in presenting your proof; if the board has not the forms, ask to consult the pamphlet of forms.

(c) Have the affidavits properly completed and return them to the board within the time limit assigned you—ten days from the filing of your claim.

Remember:

(a) You must submit your proof in the prescribed form and the board has no authority to exempt or discharge you unless you submit all the affidavits required by regulations.

(b) There will be no argument before the board and no proof other than the prescribed affidavits, unless the board calls for other proof, which it will do in only a limited number of cases.

Action as to Claims.

9. **WHEN CLAIMS ARE DECIDED**—Every claim for exemption or discharge will be decided by the local board within three days after your affidavits have been filed.

10. **CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE**—If your claim is allowed, a certificate of exemption or discharge will be issued to you.

Remember:

(a) This certificate may be recalled at any time.

(b) If it is temporary or conditional it becomes of no effect when the time or the condition named is fulfilled.

(c) You have been drawn for military service and you have the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors unless you may be recalled at any time.

(d) Remember that your case may still be appealed to the district board by the government, and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn at once. When so withdrawn you stand precisely as though you had been selected for military service by the local board.

11. **ADVERSE DECISIONS ON CLAIM**—If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board as one who has been called for military service and not exempted or discharged. Within two days thereafter, if practicable, a list of those so certified to the district board will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in the offices of the local board accessible to the public, and notice will be mailed to the address on the registration card.

Therefore, if you have filed a claim for exemption and proof in support thereof watch the notices in the office of the local board, beginning about five days after you have filed your proof, to see what disposition was

of the bibliography to make as full a record as possible of all this fugitive matter.

The great value of such a catalogue to students of history and sociology is self-evident, and a world-wide organization, with correspondents collecting records in all languages in all countries.

Pennsylvania in 1916 collected \$1,025,000 in auto license fees from 147,000 cars.

ed a few minutes in front of the airplane when he glanced at his watch and said: "I'll have to be running for my mouse." Despite his hurry, I pressed him for an explanation and he said: "I never take a new bus across unless I have my little white mouse with me."

Oil Fuel.

Unusual compactness and quick-starting qualities are claimed for a new English oil fuel boiler, in which hollow, concentric cones for the water are set over a huge burner.

Heads Red Cross War Council.

New York, July 17.—Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Liberty National bank here, was appointed manager of the American Red Cross by Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the Red Cross war council.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, Eitel Friedrich, and his German army staff, with "housebreaking and pillage."

Udine Reports to Premier.

Rome, July 18.—The Italian war mission, headed by the prince of Udine, which has just returned from its visit to the United States, called on Premier Boselli and other ministers and gave a satisfactory report of their trip.

Marital Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is quiet. The government's action was the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Wendenkowsky, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., 76, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1863.

Shingle Makers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Half of the shingle mills in the state and scores of big sawmills are idle as a result of the shingle makers' strike. The shingle makers' and timber workers' unions for an eight-hour day.

Accuse Kaiser's Son.

Paris, July 18.—M. Dubers, owner of a chalet at Compiegne, has started formal proceedings in a Paris court charging the German prince, E

The Real Adventure

By Henry Kittell Webber

Copyright 1918 Bobbs-Merrill Co.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "THE GIRL UPSTAIRS" IS GIVEN WITH HUGE SUCCESS FOR ROSE — JIMMY WALLACE, DRAMATIC CRITIC, MAKES A DISCOVERY

Synopsis.—Rose Stanton, of moderate circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich, on short acquaintance, and for more than a year lives in idleness and luxury in Chicago. The life pulls on her, she longs to do something useful, but decides that motherhood will be a big enough job. She has twins, however, and they are put in the care of a professional nurse. Rose again becomes intensely dissatisfied with idleness, so over the protest of her doting husband she disappears into the business world to make good on her own initiative, gets a job in the chorus of a musical comedy in rehearsal and lives in a cheap rooming house. Her taste and intelligence soon get her a place as assistant to the producer. Her fashionable friends think she has gone to California.

CHAPTER XIX.

Success—And a Recognition.

There is a kaleidoscopic character about the events of the ten days or so preceding the opening performance of most musical comedies which would make a sober chronicle of them seem fantastically incredible. This law of nature made no exception in the case of "The Girl Upstairs." There were rehearsals which ran so smoothly and swiftly that they had done for performance; there were others so abominably bad that the bare idea of presenting the mess resulting from six weeks' toil, before the people who had paid money to see it, was a nightmare.

Of all the persons directly, or even remotely, affected by this nerve-shattering confusion, Rose was perhaps the least perturbed. The only thing that really mattered to her was the successful execution of those twelve costumes. The phantasmagoria at North End hall was a regrettable, but necessary, interruption of her more important activities.

She awakened automatically at half-past seven and was down-town by half-past eight, to do whatever shopping the work of the previous day revealed the need of.

At nine-thirty—an unheard-of hour in the theater—the watchman at the Globe let her in at the stage door, and Rose had half an hour, before the arrival of the wardrobe mistress and her assistant, for looking over the work done since she had left for rehearsal the day before.

She liked this quiet, cavernous old barn of a place down under the Globe stage; liked it when she had it to herself before the two sewing women came and later, when, with a couple of sheets spread out on the floor, she cut and basted according to her cambric patterns, keeping ahead of the flying needles of the other two. After her own little room, the mere spaciousness of it seemed almost noble.

In keeping with the good luck which had attended everything that had happened in connection with this latest venture of hers, she was able to tell Galbraith that both sets of costumes were finished and ready to try on on the very day he announced that the next rehearsal would be held at ten tomorrow at the Globe.

She persuaded the girls to wait until all six were dressed in the afternoon frocks and until she herself had had a chance to give each of them a final inspection and to make a few last touches and readjustments. Then they all trooped out on the stage and stood in a row, turned about, walked here and there, in obedience to Galbraith's instructions shouted from the back of the theater.

It was dark out there and disconcertingly silent. The glow of two cigars indicated the presence of Goldsmith and Block in the middle of a little knot of other spectators.

The only response Rose got—the only index to the effect her labors had produced was the tone of Galbraith's voice. "All right," he shouted. "Go and put on the others."

There was another silence after they had filed out on the stage again, clad this time in the evening gowns, a hollow, heart-constricting silence, almost literally sickening. But it lasted only a moment. Then:

"Will you come down here, Miss Dane?" called Galbraith, but peremptorily silent. These words—a shock felt by everybody within the sound of his voice. Because the director had not said, "Dane, come down here," he had said, "Will you come down here, Miss Dane?" And the thing amounted to a rigid is the etiquette of musical comedy, to an accolade.

The people on the stage and in the wings didn't know what she was about to appear, but they did know she was now on, and Rose obediently crossed the runway and walked up the aisle to where Galbraith stood, with Goldsmith and Block, waiting for her. She was feeling a little numb and empty.

Galbraith, as she came, held out a hand to her. "I congratulate you, Miss Dane," he said. "They're admirable. With all the money in the world, I wouldn't ask for anything handsomer."

The rest of it didn't matter to Rose, the more guarded but nevertheless cordial approval of the two owners, who had yet to make sure on the figures; and the details of settlement, which left her more than a hundred dollars' profit, even after she had deducted the hundred she owed Rodney. The point—the point—settled by Galbraith's praise—was that she had succeeded.

It was, on the whole, a good bargain on both sides. But Goldsmith and Block came back next day and drove another bargain, principally to their own advantage.

"You've certainly got a good eye for costumes, Miss Dane," Goldsmith said, "and here's a proposition we'd like to make. A lot of these other things we've got for the regular chorus don't look as good as they might. You'd be able to see changes to make in them that'll improve them maybe fifty per cent. Well, you take it on, and we'll begin paying you your regular salary now; you understand, twenty-five dollars a week, beginning today."

Rose accepted the proposition with a warm flush of gratitude. But, from

the moment her little salary began, she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the place opened at the Globe at a conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began; she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the place opened at the Globe at a conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began; she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the place opened at the Globe at a conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began; she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the place opened at the Globe at a conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began; she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the place opened at the Globe at a conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began; she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the place opened at the Globe at a conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began; she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the place opened at the Globe at a conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began; she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

person who's made the six weeks' rehearsal, and in a way, wonderful. I never could thank you enough for the things you've done for me, though I hope I may try some time."

"I don't want any thanks," he said. And this was completely true. It was something very different from gratitude that he wanted. But he realized how abominably ungrateful his words sounded, and hastened to amend them. "What I mean is that you don't owe me any. You've done a lot to make this show go as well as it did, in more ways than you know about. It wasn't for me, personally, that I did it. But all the same, I'm grateful. You'll stay with this place, I suppose, as long as the run lasts. But in the end, what's the idea? Do you want to be an actress?"

"The notion of just going on—not changing anything or improving anything, doing the same thing over and over again for forty weeks, or even four, seems perfectly ghastly—just to keep going round and round like a horse at the end of a pole. What I'd like to do, now that this is finished, is—well, to start another."

"His eyes kindled. 'That's it!' he said. 'That's what I've felt about you all along. I suppose it's the reason I felt you never could be an actress. You see the thing the way I do—the whole sea of the game is getting the thing. Once it's got . . . He snapped his fingers, and with an eager nod she agreed."

"Well then, look here," he said. "I've an idea that I could use you to good advantage as a sort of personal assistant. There'll be a good deal of work just of the sort you did with the set, and you'll be able to talk and teach the people of folk they're supposed to represent. It would be done more to act human. Well, you can do that better than I, that's the plain truth. Under this new contract of mine that I expect to sign in a day or two, I'll simply have to have somebody. And then, of course, there's the costume thing—that's a great game, and I think you're a talent for it."

"There you are! The job will be paid from the first a great deal better than what you've got here. And the costume thing, if it, if you succeed, would run to real money. Well, how about it?"

"But," said Rose, a little breathlessly, "but don't I have to stay here with 'The Girl Upstairs'? I couldn't just leave, could I?"

"Oh, I shan't be ready for you just yet, anyway," he said. "I'll write when I am, and by that time you'll be perfectly free to give them your two weeks' notice. They'll be annoyed, of course, but after all, you've given them more than their money's worth already. Well—will you come if I write?"

"It seems too wonderful to be true," she said. "Yes, I'll come, of course." He gazed at her in a sort of fascination. Her eyes were stary, her lips a little parted, and she was so still she seemed not even to be breathing. But the eyes weren't looking at him. Another vision filled them. The vision—Oh, he was sure of it now, "of that lonely one," however he was, "that mattered."

"I won't keep you any longer," he said. "I'll have them get a taxi and send you home."

She said she didn't want a taxi. He didn't deem to wish to be put on a car, and at the crossing where they waited for it after an almost silent walk, he did manage to shake hands and tell her she'd hear from him soon. But he kicked his way to the curb after the car had carried her off, and he stared at his hotel in a sort of baffled fury. He hadn't known exactly just what it was he'd wanted. But he did know that with a perfectly abysmal conviction, that he was a fool!

CHAPTER XX.

Anticlimax.

It was out of the limbo of the unforeseeable that the blind instrument of Fate appeared to lead Rodney about Rose. He was a country lawyer from down-state, who had been in Chicago three or four days, spending an hour or two of every day in Rodney's office. He had forgotten about the party and the dinner was the usual period of the rest of the time, dangle about, more or less at a loose end. A belated sense of the lack Rodney at the end of his last conversation.

"I'm sorry I haven't been able to do more," Rodney said. "Do anything, really, in the way of showing you a good time. As a matter of fact, I've spent every evening this week here in the office."

"Oh, I haven't lacked for entertainment," the man said. "We have seen the city a pretty lively place. I went to see a show just last night called 'The Girl Upstairs.' I suppose you've seen it."

"No," said Rodney. "I haven't." "Well, it is downright funny. I haven't laughed so hard in a year. If you want a real good time, you go to see it."

The last part of this conversation took place in the outer office. Rodney saw, the man off with a final handshake, closed the door after him, and strolled irresolutely back toward Miss Bench's desk.

It was true, he'd been taking it on rather recklessly during the past two months. But they'd been pretty sterile, those long, solitary evening hours. He'd worked sturdily, grinding away by brute strength of will, and then, in a frenzy of impatience, thrusting the legal rubbish out of his way and letting the enigma of his great failure usurp his mind and his memories.

"Telephone over to the University club," he said suddenly to Miss Bench, "and see if you can get me a seat for 'The Girl Upstairs.'"

The office boy was out on an errand and in his absence the switchboard was in Miss Bench's care. She rose obediently and moved over to the switchboard, then began fumbling with the directory.

"Why, Miss Bench," said Rodney, "you know the number of the University club."

He was looking at her now with unguessed curiosity. She was acting, for perfectly inflexible machine like Miss Bench, almost queer. Without looking around at him, she said: "If you don't want to let that show off you, you'll be sorry."

While he was still staring at her, young Craig came bustling blithely into his office. "Oh, Miss Bench!" he said, and then stopped short, seeing that something had happened.

Rodney tried an experiment. "Craig," he said, "The Girl Upstairs? I want me to see 'The Girl Upstairs.' She says I won't like it. Do you agree with her?"

A flare of red came into the boy's face, and his jaw dropped. Then, as well as he could, he pulled himself together. "Yes, sir," he said, swung around, and marched back into his own cubbyhole.

"You needn't telephone, Miss Bench," said Rodney curtly. And, without another word, he put on his hat and overcoat, walked straight over to the club and told the man at the door to get him a ticket for tonight's performance of "The Girl Upstairs."

He went after five, and he decided he might as well dine here. So he went up to the lounge, armed himself with an evening paper, and dropped into a big leather chair.

But all his carefully contrived entertainment hadn't the power, it seemed, to shift the current of his thoughts. They went on dwelling on the behavior of Miss Bench and young Craig, which really got queerer the more one thought about it.

He flung down his paper and went into the adjoining room. The large round table nearest the door he knew, and he came up with the intention of dropping into the one vacant chair. But just before the first of them caught a glimpse of him he saw a clerk pick up the phrase "The Girl Upstairs." And then a lawyer in the group looked up and recognized him. "Hello, Aldrich," he said, and the flash of

alliance that followed had a galvanic quality. The others began urging him to sit down, but he said he was looking for somebody, and walked away down the room and out the farther door.

He knew now that he was afraid. Yet the thing he was afraid of refused to come out into the open where he could see it and know what it was. He still believed that he didn't know what it was when he walked past the framed photographs in the lobby of the theater without looking at them and stopped at the box office to exchange his seat, well down in front, for one near the back of the theater.

But when the sextette made their first entrance upon the stage, he knew that he had known for a good many hours.

He never stirred from his seat during either of the intermissions. But along in the third act he got up and went out.

The knot that flogged his soul had a score of lashes, each with the sting of its peculiar venom. Everybody who knew him, his closer friends and his casual acquaintances as well, must have known, for weeks, of this disgrace. His friends had been sorry for him, with just a grain of contempt; his acquaintances had grinned over it with just a pleasurable salt of pity. "Do you know Aldrich? Well, his wife's in the chorus at the Globe theater. And he doesn't know it, poor devil."

The northwest wind which had been blowing lily since sundown, had increased in violence to a gale. But he strode out of the lobby and into the street unaware of it.

He found the stage door and pulled out. An intermittent roar of hand-clapping, increasing and diminishing with the rapid rise and fall of the curtain, told him that the performance was just over.

A doorman stopped him and asked him what he wanted.

"I want to see Mrs. Aldrich," he said. "Mrs. Rodney Aldrich," said the man, and Rodney, in his rage, simply assumed that he was lying. It didn't occur to him that Rose would have taken another name.

He stood there a moment, debating whether to attempt to force an entrance against the doorman's unmistakable intention to stop him, and decided to wait instead.

The decision wasn't due to common sense, but to a wish not to dissipate his rage on people that didn't matter. He wanted to hurt Rose.

He went back to the alley, braced himself in the angle of a brick pier, and waited. He neither stamped his feet nor flailed his arms about to drive off the cold. He just stood still with the patience of his immortal ancestor, waiting, unconscious of the lapse of time, unaltered of the figures that presently began straggling out of the narrow door that were not she.

What do you suppose happens when Rodney meets Rose at the stage door? It is an thrilling meeting they take them almost breathless point. The next instalment brings you all about what happened.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WARRING ON INFANT PLAGUE

Medical Scientists Place Themselves in State of Preparedness to Repel Advances of Fox.

The best war news of home significance published the other day related to the new state of preparedness in which our medical scientists find themselves for the fight with infantile paralysis and its microbes, observes the New York World. In case of a fresh advance by these foes of childhood in the coming summer, the prospects for a distinct repulse are encouraging. It is from the research forces of the Rockefeller institute that the bulletins come of a progressive readiness.

Not least encouraging among the discoveries of the doctors is the fact that two centuries of generally efficient defense are characteristic of the body tissue. One of these is in the secretions of the nose and throat, the entrance avenues of the microbes. The other is in certain membranes, when intact, surrounding the spinal cord and brain.

A slight injury to these membranes will let the virus in when the disease germs have once passed the other barriers. How frequently the defenses succeeded all around is shown by the record of last summer's occurring to 1,500 cases of paralytic attacks in this city. This would mean about 16 cases to a city of 10,000 people.

Passing from natural preventive to discovered remedies, the doctors tell of a better serum and of methods of administration made more effective by the patient's study and experiment. Altogether the research bulletins go far to strengthen the counsel, found to be well based even in last summer's epidemic, against panic and nerve-racking worry.

Caloric is Measure of Heat.

Caloric is a word so much used by physicians and writers upon diet that there is no excuse for anyone not understanding what it means. The definition of the word caloric is: "One of the units of heat, of which the 'great' caloric or 'small' caloric is the amount of heat necessary to raise the amount of water 1 degree C. the 'small' caloric or 'small' caloric is the amount of heat necessary to raise one gram of water 1 degree C."

Caloric, then, is a measure of heat. The human body may be likened to a furnace, and the food that goes into it to the fuel, for this, in fact, is exactly what it is, as it supplies the heat which enables it to keep up its heat. So the heat-giving qualities of our food are measured in calories.

Why He Came Home.

Roscoe Boone, Municipal electrical contractor, went home late the other afternoon to find Mrs. Boone entertaining a company of women at cards. He had forgotten about the party and the dinner was the usual period of the rest of the time, dangle about, more or less at a loose end. A belated sense of the lack Rodney at the end of his last conversation.

"I'm sorry I haven't been able to do more," Rodney said. "Do anything, really, in the way of showing you a good time. As a matter of fact, I've spent every evening this week here in the office."

"Oh, I haven't lacked for entertainment," the man said. "We have seen the city a pretty lively place. I went to see a show just last night called 'The Girl Upstairs.' I suppose you've seen it."

"No," said Rodney. "I haven't." "Well, it is downright funny. I haven't laughed so hard in a year. If you want a real good time, you go to see it."

The last part of this conversation took place in the outer office. Rodney saw, the man off with a final handshake, closed the door after him, and strolled irresolutely back toward Miss Bench's desk.

It was true, he'd been taking it on rather recklessly during the past two months. But they'd been pretty sterile, those long, solitary evening hours. He'd worked sturdily, grinding away by brute strength of will, and then, in a frenzy of impatience, thrusting the legal rubbish out of his way and letting the enigma of his great failure usurp his mind and his memories.

"Telephone over to the University club," he said suddenly to Miss Bench, "and see if you can get me a seat for 'The Girl Upstairs.'"

The office boy was out on an errand and in his absence the switchboard was in Miss Bench's care. She rose obediently and moved over to the switchboard, then began fumbling with the directory.

"Why, Miss Bench," said Rodney, "you know the number of the University club."

He was looking at her now with unguessed curiosity. She was acting, for perfectly inflexible machine like Miss Bench, almost queer. Without looking around at him, she said: "If you don't want to let that show off you, you'll be sorry."

While he was still staring at her, young Craig came bustling blithely into his office. "Oh, Miss Bench!" he said, and then stopped short, seeing that something had happened.

Rodney tried an experiment. "Craig," he said, "The Girl Upstairs? I want me to see 'The Girl Upstairs.' She says I won't like it. Do you agree with her?"

A flare of red came into the boy's face, and his jaw dropped. Then, as well as he could, he pulled himself together. "Yes, sir," he said, swung around, and marched back into his own cubbyhole.

"You needn't telephone, Miss Bench," said Rodney curtly. And, without another word, he put on his hat and overcoat, walked straight over to the club and told the man at the door to get him a ticket for tonight's performance of "The Girl Upstairs."

He went after five, and he decided he might as well dine here. So he went up to the lounge, armed himself with an evening paper, and dropped into a big leather chair.

But all his carefully contrived entertainment hadn't the power, it seemed, to shift the current of his thoughts. They went on dwelling on the behavior of Miss Bench and young Craig, which really got queerer the more one thought about it.

He flung down his paper and went into the adjoining room. The large round table nearest the door he knew, and he came up with the intention of dropping into the one vacant chair. But just before the first of them caught a glimpse of him he saw a clerk pick up the phrase "The Girl Upstairs." And then a lawyer in the group looked up and recognized him. "Hello, Aldrich," he said, and the flash of

alliance that followed had a galvanic quality. The others began urging him to sit down, but he said he was looking for somebody, and walked away down the room and out the farther door.

He knew now that he was afraid. Yet the thing he was afraid of refused to come out into the open where he could see it and know what it was. He still believed that he didn't know what it was when he walked past the framed photographs in the lobby of the theater without looking at them and stopped at the box office to exchange his seat, well down in front, for one near the back of the theater.

But when the sextette made their first entrance upon the stage, he knew that he had known for a good many hours.

He never stirred from his seat during either of the intermissions. But along in the third act he got up and went out.

The knot that flogged his soul had a score of lashes, each with the sting of its peculiar venom. Everybody who knew him, his closer friends and his casual acquaintances as well, must have known, for weeks, of this disgrace. His friends had been sorry for him, with just a grain of contempt; his acquaintances had grinned over it with just a pleasurable salt of pity. "Do you know Aldrich? Well, his wife's in the chorus at the Globe theater. And he doesn't know it, poor devil."

The northwest wind which had been blowing lily since sundown, had increased in violence to a gale. But he strode out of the lobby and into the street unaware of it.

He found the stage door and pulled out. An intermittent roar of hand-clapping, increasing and diminishing with the rapid rise and fall of the curtain, told him that the performance was just over.

A doorman stopped him and asked him what he wanted.

WOMEN IN THEIR FIRST ACTIVE WAR DUTY

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Captain Phelps is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War college is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the

FIELD DAY AT THE EXPERIMENT FARM

In spite of the threatening weather and busy time harvesting the hay crop, the Field Day held at the Experiment Station Farm proved to be a successful meeting. The session this year was held somewhat earlier than in previous years so that the crops could be inspected to the best advantage. This happened to come at a time when owing to the unfavorable weather the hay season was prolonged later than usual.

The program proved to be interesting as well as profitable to all people who took the day off to attend the doings. From the time Mr. F. L. Musbach called the meeting to order until the wood and game contest was ended at five o'clock, there was something doing all the time.

H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture was the first speaker in the morning. His subject was one of particular interest at this time. The keynote of Dean Russell's speech was the conservation of food stuffs. "Under ordinary conditions each human being consumes on the average about six bushels of wheat a year, that is, in bread and seed," said Mr. Russell. "Under average conditions we raise enough so that we can export to Europe two bushels per acre. Owing to the shortage of the wheat crop, it will be necessary in order to have sufficient wheat to supply the nations of the world to substitute in a measure other cereals, such as corn, for example. Another factor of great importance is increasing not the acreage so much as the yield per acre. In northern Wisconsin, where the yield is considerably low land which may be brought under cultivation, but in a large section of the United States it is the acreage yield that should be increased."

"Right along this idea of conservation we should also consider the ravages of pests, diseases and weeds. Each of these exact a huge toll from the farmers of the United States each year. Hundreds of millions of dollars are wasted by the loss of crops to the various diseases. The loss from a tuberculosis in our dairy cow is a tremendous one. All of these may be lessened through a certain extent by proper care and control. Mr. Russell closed by making a plea not to curtail the activities of educational institutions, as has been done in some of the foreign countries. "Our schools," he said, "must be maintained. Any other course would be to bar that child from getting as good an education as he or she can have. I want to urge upon every one of you the necessity of giving the most careful attention to this problem, because it is the rebuilding of this nation after this world struggle is over."

The afternoon program was divided into two sections, one for the men and one for the women. Miss Brannegan of the home economics department gave a demonstration and discussed with the women the drying and preserving of food stuffs which are grown ordinarily on the farm. "Vegetables in order to be of economic use must be preserved," said Miss Brannegan, "no drying is done at the present time in fact, this method of preserving in the last few years has become a lost art in the last few years. During the last decade the canning of food stuffs in seal tins has been the method, but owing to the advanced price of tin, it makes the preserving of food stuffs a positive and almost prohibitive in some cases. It is therefore necessary from a financial point of view to resort to methods of less expense in order to preserve not only fruits but also vegetables."

"Peas should be canned when young," continued Miss Brannegan, "before the sugars are changed to starch. The cold pack method was then illustrated by Miss Brannegan. "Dried corn and peas are just as nutritious and just as palatable as if they are canned." Miss Brannegan then discussed the three methods of drying vegetables, one the sun dried, another by means of racks placed over stoves and the third by means of gas or electrical sources of heat. Her demonstration was listened to very attentively, judging by the number of questions asked by the ladies present. Miss Brannegan had with her a complete file of bulletins bearing on the questions under discussion. These were left with the experiment station and if anyone interested in this phase of work wishes to obtain the same, they may do so by calling up the experiment station.

Mr. Halpin, the head of the poultry department, followed Miss Brannegan and pointed out to the visitors the importance of keeping fowls whose laying qualities are well known. Mr. Halpin had with him some birds from the poultry department whose records are well known. He advised the poultry enthrall to keep records of their best laying hens and only breed from the best hens. Mr. Halpin also told of methods of exterminating the vermin and the importance of this kind of work, especially during the hot summer months when these pests bother the chickens more than they do other seasons of the year. The farmer section was taken in hand by Mr. F. L. Musbach and E. J. Delwiche and went over the farm inspecting the crops grown on the station farm. One of the important things which interested the men was the varieties of fall wheat grown on the farm. For the last five years the station has been experimenting with wheat both spring and fall varieties. Thus far the fall wheat has proven decidedly better than the spring varieties. One of the best fall wheats grown now on the farm is Kharhaut No. 208. This wheat has been grown for a number of years and yielded an average upward of 30 bushels per acre. Spring wheats that have not been as successful, owing largely to the black rust which makes disastrous inroads on the spring wheat which comes later than the fall wheat. Fall rye is another crop that has been grown and it was urged upon farmers to grow to a greater extent. Both these crops have been uniformly splendid yields on the soil similar to that found in the Marshfield vicinity. Field peas is another crop that showed up splendidly.

"One of our most serious troubles in the raising of oats in this section," said Mr. Musbach, "is the question of lodging. The usual varieties grown in this section are very apt to lodge, especially if the oats follow corn. An early variety of oats was shown the visitors, known as the Sixty Day oats. This grows less straw, heads earlier and is shown to be less liable to lodge than the heavier strawed varieties like the pedigree No. 5 and No. 1." A field of alfalfa brought forth many questions from the visitors. "Do not try to grow alfalfa on soil similar to this," said Mr. Delwiche, "unless you have applied two tons of ground limestone per acre previously. The soil is acid and alfalfa will not make a good stand unless lime is applied. Also be sure and inoculate."

Mr. T. L. Bowick, state club leader, had charge of the young people in the contest work. The contest was a very interesting session for the kids. Teams were lined up, named respectively, Wausau and Marshfield. Each team chose sides and took part in the following contests: the 100-yard dash; shot-put, and the standing broad grin. The Wausau team was captained by Merrill Gates of Sherry and defeated the Marshfield team captained by Vernon Crocker. The score being 23 to 21, in favor of Wausau. The highest individual

score was carried off by Lawrence Banderob, and the second prize by Emil Heller. An exhibit of common weeds was next taken up, the question being to name the different weeds on display. The young people about a dozen in number, entered this contest with a good deal of interest, and not only the young people, but also the older people spent a great deal of time going over the display and asking questions as to the identity of some of them. Lawrence Banderob was able to name thirty out of the thirty-three, and was given the first place, and Emil Hathway took second.

A new feature put on for the first time at the annual doings was the games and sports for the little tots. So frequently these little people find the days work uninteresting and become restless. This year two competent teachers took the little ones in charge and went thru a series of exercises and games after the most approved kindergarten fashion. Katherine Krause and Dorothy Whittington had this part of the program in charge and spent an interesting hour with the little people.

PROTECTING HORSES

Wisconsin Humane Society Issues Hot Weather Rules

"Old Dobbin" will pass the summer in comfort if Wisconsin cities drivers observe the rules for the hot weather care of horses which have just been issued by the Wisconsin Humane society. The booklet, which will be distributed broadcast throughout the state, is as follows:

1. Load lightly, and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse works in water, he will not get hot. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fall to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.
4. When he comes out after work, wash his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
5. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.
6. Saturday night, give a bran mash, lukewarm, and add a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Do not use a horse hat, unless it is a canopy top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.

8. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.

9. If the horse is overcome by heat get him into the shade, remove his harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.

10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or barley water to drink.

11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs apart sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.

12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under his head, and cover him with a blanket. If he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

Every effort will be made to secure the observance of these rules and drivers who do not look after the comfort of their horses may be prosecuted.

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Little Girls Drowned.—Nolda and Nora Wagner and Leona Luister, girls ranging in age from ten to thirteen years were drowned Thursday at Milwaukee while in bathing in O'Neill creek in the city limits. Mrs. John Howard, an invalid, was the only witness to the triple tragedy and unable to render assistance, they sank before her eyes. It seems that the girls were playing on the top of a large rock which was close to the bank but just above a deep hole in the creek. In some manner the two girls slipped from the rock, the water at the place being about a foot deep. Nolda, the older of the three went to their assistance but unable to help, the three sank together. As soon as the news of the drowning was made known rescuers went to the scene and soon recovered the bodies, but all efforts at resuscitation were of no avail.

Stevens Point Journal: August Lubinski, lower Plover, wanted too much for his money, and in consequence paid much out of his money today for what little he did get. On the evening of May 14, he was arrested by Special Deputy State Conservation Warden James C. Justeson on the charge of using trammel nets to take fish from Isherwood creek. He was taken just after he had set one of his nets. In county court before Judge J. A. Murat he was found guilty and fined \$25 and costs. The costs were \$3.00, and the total for his exploit up to \$28.75. The alternative given was that of 90 days in county jail at hard labor. The matter was not settled at this time of going to press this afternoon.

Camp of Ministers.—There is located near Three Lakes a colony where ministers from various points throughout the United States spend their summers. The colony is known as the Lehigh Valley colony and is located on a point of land between Big and Little Fork lakes. The founder of the colony is a former pastor of Oakkosh, who bought up considerable land and sold it to some of his friends. The summer visitors now have an incorporated society, which owns forty or fifty acres of woodland, which serve as common source of supply for fuel. They have their own technical and other community conveniences. There are a few regulations, but only such as are necessary where a number of families are living comparatively near each other. A unique feature of the camp is the professional and business people in the Sunday vespers service which was inaugurated about twelve years ago and has steadily grown in popularity. After a day spent in tramping thru the woods, in exercising launches on the lakes and in visiting the region gator at the point, in numbers from fifty to one hundred fifty for a service conducted by one or another of the clergymen. The ministers in their wandering thru the woods and in their investigation of the lakes have found a number of trout streams, and on every day except Sunday the members of the camp spend much time in hunting and fishing.—Rhinelander New North.

FOR SALE.—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to 300 acres, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportation, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address F. Dunnbeck, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building, E. N. Pomainville, local agent.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE!

Commencing Fri., July 27 Ending Tuesday, July 31

In order to reduce our stocks before taking inventory we are offering a fine lot of seasonable merchandise at prices lower than market quotations today. Our aim to constantly keep the newest, up-to-the-minute merchandise before our patrons prompts us to make these sacrifices, in order that we may be ready to receive our new fall lines which will soon be here.

July Clearance Specials

Silks and Voiles at 1/4 off—Taffetas, crepe de chene.

Remnants at Half Price—A choice lot of materials in desirable lengths at Half Price.

\$2.00 Parasols \$1.69—These pretty sun shades are well worth the regular price of \$2.00. Special during this sale at each only \$1.69.

50c Whitt Goods 29c—A big bargain is this lot of fancy white striped and dotted wash goods and crepe. Regular price per yard 50c. Clearing Sale price only .29c.

\$3.75 Linen Napkins \$2.98—A big lot of genuine all linen napkins in pretty patterns, size 22 inches square. Regular price per dozen \$3.75, special sale price per doz \$2.98.

Bleached Crash Towelling 11c—Good quality union linen crash towelling, bleached or unbleached, 17 inches wide. This towelling is worth several cents per yard more than we are asking. Special sale price per yard, only .11c.

60c Kayser Silk Gloves 45c—A nice assortment of Kayser's double finger tip silk gloves, sizes 6, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2; colors tan, brown and pongee. Regular price per pair 60c. Special sale price .45c.

\$1.15 Kayser's Silk Gloves 89c—Genuine Kayser's 16-button silk gloves, sizes 6 to 7 1/2, colors black, white, grey and pongee. Regular price \$1.15. Special sale price per pair .89c.

75c Lavallieres 58c—One lot of pretty gold filled lavallieres in a variety of settings. Regular price 75c. Sale price only .58c.

25c Beauty Pins 18c—Gold filled and gold plated beauty pins, regular price per set of two is 25c. Special sale price .18c.

Embroidered Flouncings at 1/2 Off—A nice lot of embroidered voile flouncings, both plain and colored embroidery, regular price \$1.25 up to \$2.00. Special during this sale at 1/2 Off the Regular Prices. Will make pretty Russian blouses.

Oriental Flouncings at Half Price—A nice lot of Oriental flouncings, very pretty, in widths from 18 to 36 inches. Regular prices 68c up to \$2.75 per yard. Special during this sale at . . . Half Regular Price.

50c Motor Veilings 25c—This lot contains some very pretty shades in motor veilings, regular price per yard 50c. Special sale price only .25c.

Dress Gingham 11c—A case of good quality dress gingham in pretty stripes, checks and plaids, a big value. Special sale price per yard11c.

Calicoes 8 1/2c—A big lot of calicoes both lights and darks. Special during this sale at only8 1/2c.

Vanta Vests and Bands at 1/4 Off—Genuine Vanta Vests in cotton, wool and silk and wool, regular old prices range from 24c up to 95c. Buy these, they are very cheap during this sale at . . . 1/4 Off Regular Price.

Ladies 50c Vests 35c—One lot ladies fine gauze vests, sleeveless style, regular price 50c. Special sale price each35c.

Ladies \$1.00 Union Suits 68c—One large lot of ladies summer weight union suits sleeveless and umbrella and tight knee, assorted sizes 34 to 42, regular values up to \$1.00. Special during this sale at68c.

Ladies 15c Hose 10c—Ladies tan and black cotton hose, sizes 9, 9 1/2 and 10, regular 15c values. Special sale price pair10c.

\$1.35 Corset Covers 89c—A special lot of ladies crepe de chene corset covers, very pretty and well made, regular price each \$1.35. Special sale price89c.

\$1.65 Combination Suits 98c—Ladies combination suits, trimmed with pretty embroidery and lace, regular values up to \$1.65. Special sale price each98c.

Misses 95c Princess Slips 39c—An assortment of Misses white, pink and blue Princess slips, regular price 98c. Special sale price each only39c.

\$1.50 Untrimmed Shapes 75c—Ladies untrimmed shapes, all colors, regular prices \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special during sale at each only75c.

Big Lot of Trimmed Hats \$1.00—A nice lot of ladies trimmed hats, very pretty, some values up to \$5.00. Special during sale at each only1.00.

Drug Department

Initial Stationery and Correspondence Cards, regular 35c values, special for this sale, per box29c.

Durham Duplex Safety Razors—Regular 35c values. Special at each15c.

Hobson's Almond and Cucumber Cream—For tan and sunburn, regular 25c size19c.

Everbright Polish—Cleans everything, regular 25c size19c.

Steri-Foam—Regular 25c can and a 25c brush, both for25c.

Arbutus Talcum Powder—Flesh or white, regular 25c jar19c.

Euthymol Tooth Paste—Regular 25c size, at this sale19c.

Putnam's Dry Cleaner—Regular 25c size, at this sale19c.

Ladies', Misses, and Children's Summer Apparel Greatly Reduced

\$3.50 BLOUSES \$1.75
One lot of colored Jap silk and lingerie blouses that originally sold up to \$3.50. Special for this sale each1.75.

WOMEN'S SUITS HALF PRICE

During the July Clearance Sale we will offer any cotton suit, colored silk suit, Jersey suit or wool suit in our entire stock of ladies' and Misses garments at exactly . . . Half Price.

SILK AND COTTON DRESSES HALF PRICE

One lot of ladies and Misses colored cotton dresses and silk dresses will be offered during this sale at exactlyHalf Price. Don't fail to see them.

COTTON COTTON TUB SKIRTS HALF PRICE

Select any colored cotton tub skirt from our stock during this sale at . . . Half Price.

WHITE TUB SKIRTS REDUCED 25 PER CENT

Our line of white tub skirts offers a large range of pretty styles, in all the popular new materials, which are mostly pre-shrunk. This insures lasting satisfaction and perfect fit. Make your selections now at One-Fourth of the price Off.

CHILDRENS DRESSES REDUCED 25 PER CENT

Childrens beautiful summer dresses in gingham, nets, organdies, etc., all sizes 2 to 14 years, will be offered at One-Fourth the Price Off.

35c SUNBONNETS 25c

Your choice of any Sunbonnet in our entire stock at each25c.

July Clearance Specials

Clothing Department

Boys \$2.00 Suits \$1.68—Boys Knickerbocker suits, all sizes in blue, brown and grey mixtures, no plain colors. Regular \$2.00 values. Special for this sale each1.68.

Boys \$2.65, \$2.75 and \$3.00 Suits \$2.45—These are the finer grade of boys suits and sell regularly for \$2.65, \$2.75 and \$3.00. They are Knickerbocker style and come in all sizes in the following mixtures: blue, brown and grey; no plain colors.

Mens and Young Mens Suits \$9.95, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.00 Values now \$9.50—These suits come in mixtures only, in browns, blues and greys, and are exceptional values at the original selling prices. Good range of sizes, regular \$9.95, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.00 values. Special for this sale . . \$9.50.

Mens and Young Mens \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25 Suits \$18.75—During the July Clearance Sale we will offer one lot of mens and young mens suits that originally sold at \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 at each . . \$18.75. These suits come in mixtures only.

Shoe Department

\$4.00 Mens Fine Oxfords \$2.95—One large lot of mens fine Oxfords in black or tan, leather, fibre or rubber soles on custom lasts, also black high toe styles in lace or button. We have most sizes. Exceptional values at \$4.00 a pair. July Clearance sale price2.95.

\$2.00 and \$2.25 Mens White Oxfords \$1.69—Mens white canvas Oxfords, an ideal summer style with white rubber soles and heels nearly all sizes. July Clearance Sale . . \$1.69.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Womens Low Shoes \$2.45—One large lot of womens fine pumps in plain and strapped styles, patent, dull and bright kid leathers in a variety of patterns and designs, lots are broken, but we have nearly all sizes in some styles, all exceptionally fine values, while they last at only2.45.

Womens House or Garden Slippers \$1.69—One large lot of womens low-heeled comfort slippers for house or garden wear, all wide widths in laced or side gore styles, a serviceable low priced slipper, on our bargain table, while they last.1.69.

20% Off on all Childrens Low Shoes—Including all low-heeled styles up to size 6 in big girls' sizes, patents and dull leathers in striped or plain pumps, also white canvas one-strap pumps, all going at 20% off the selling price.

Other Good Bargains Always On Bargain Tables

July Clearance Specials in Our Grocery Dept.

Do You Need Fruit Jars, Covers or Rubbers? Our Stock is Large and Complete. EXTRA SPECIAL FOR A FEW DAYS.

Pint Mason Jars, dozen55c
Quart Mason Jars, dozen63c
Two-quart Mason Jars, dozen83c
Gray Jar Rubbers, dozen7c
3 dozen for20c
Galvanic Soap, per bar5c (Net over 7 bars to a customer)
Cuticle Doctor Green Soap, 10c bars5c (This soap is positively the best bargain ever offered.)
Gold Dust Washing Powder, the large size package, worth 30c, on sale22c
Coffee, No. 1 Santos, a fine drink the lb.19c
Standard Smoking Tobacco, 7-oz. pkgs.15c
14-oz. package30c
Cocoanut, bulk, the lb.20c
Jello, 3 packages25c
Tryphosa, regular 12c package9c
12c size Post Toasties10c (Not over 6 packages to a customer)
Tea Fannings, 1-lb package12c (This is a big snap)
Indian Chief uncolored Japan Tea at 48c the pound is a big bargain.
Matches that will burn, the pkg.5c.

"Wear-Ever" Get this set of Aluminum Saucepans 1 quart, 1 1/2 quarts, 2 1/2 quarts For ONLY \$1.39 and the coupon if presented on or before August 1st

Get this set of pans and see for yourself why so many women prefer "Wear-Ever" to other kinds of aluminum and enameled utensils. See why so many are equipping their kitchens with complete "Wear-Ever" outfits.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever".

The stores named below will honor "Wear-Ever" coupons if presented on or before date named in coupon.

Ask to See This Set

In our Hardware Department Basement

Cut out the Coupon! Get your Set TODAY!

"Wear-Ever" Coupon

We will accept this coupon and \$1.39 in payment for the special set of three "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Sauce Pans which sells regularly at \$2.40, provided you present coupon at store on or before Aug. 1st

Name
City Date
Address

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY

"Big 3" and "Klean Kwick" Washers

Sold on our liberal payment plan—Thirty Days Free Trial

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

MEN WHO WERE DRAWN TO SERVE UNCLE SAM

Following are the names of those from Wood county who have been drawn to serve in the army. Each man who has registered is supposed to find out whether or not he has been drawn, as the fact that he has received no official notification will not excuse him from appearing before the exemption board.

Grand Rapids City

No. Name
458 Thos. Bolnick.
459 Axel Christensen.
460 Herman A. Beltier.
461 Frank P. Prebbanow.
462 Earl Hein.
463 Forrest Millenbach.
464 Charles W. Smith.
465 Louis Shumman.
466 Joseph Szabo.
467 Frank W. Rickman.
468 Seneca Bowen.
469 Chas. A. Voss.
470 John D. Trudell.
471 Frank J. Maloospa.
472 Chas. H. Fugate.
473 Anthony D. Jensen.
474 Carl A. Peterson.
475 Joseph E. Nash.
476 Leon K. Knebel.
477 Earl R. Mroz.
478 Leonard A. Fritz.
479 Ernest C. Voss.
480 Ernest C. Voss.
481 John J. Cederberg.
482 Carl F. Knoll.
483 Raulin A. Malmgren.
484 Dominick Schiller.
485 August P. Partz.
486 Steven Knebel.
487 Fred A. Trudell.
488 George E. Elfred.
489 Ray A. Rowson.
490 Albert Sweetz.
491 John Sily.
492 Joseph Casper.
493 John T. Grab.
494 George J. Bonard.
495 William J. Metzger.
496 Ernest C. Voss.
497 Nick Pryzanski.
498 Ed P. Wussow.
499 Otto A. Kautke.
500 Martin M. Rusinski.
501 W. A. Sprise.
502 John Lassa.
503 Fred C. Voss.
504 Fred C. Voss.
505 Roy E. Waters.
506 William G. Appel.
507 Robert C. Voss.
508 Carl G. Lundberg.
509 George Hill.
510 William C. Pribbanow.
511 William Prunke.
512 John Brennan, Jr.
513 Otto J. Haas.
514 John C. Turbin.
515 James A. Trudell.
516 John Brennan, Jr.
517 John C. Knoll.
518 Carl E. Fritzinger.
519 Nestor Smith.
520 W. C. Grimwald.
521 Charles T. Lemley.
522 Ben C. Hecker.
523 Robert Snider.
524 Leon P. Foley.
525 Ed P. Johnson.
526 John W. Whitman.
527 Frank H. Hanneman.
528 Ed W. Loeck.
529 John R. Kobner.
530 Edw. Johnson.
531 Alfred Lindahl.
532 Earl L. Voss.
533 George Delrud.
534 Donald L. Natwick.
535 Charles Vetter.
536 John R. Kobner.
537 John P. Hayes.
538 John Derkey.
539 Ed W. Loeck.
540 Ed W. Loeck.
541 John W. Buckley.
542 Oliver J. Johnson.
543 Frederick T. Hartoll.
544 Alfred Leuthold.

No. Name
545 Edw. D. Meeter.
546 Otto Kech.
547 Frank J. Henry.
548 John B. Anderson.
549 Leo H. H. H. H.
550 George G. G. G.
551 William A. Leuther.
552 William H. Berg.
553 Edw. P. Bryant.
554 Charles A. Hamm.
555 Frank P. Millenbach.
556 Barney M. Boyle.
557 Hubert L. Baker.
558 Frank H. H. H.
559 William Sweet.
560 Frank H. H. H.
561 Frank H. H. H.
562 George H. H. H.
563 George H. H. H.
564 Edw. P. Schmidt.
565 Charles A. Hamm.
566 Irvy Rayson.
567 L. J. Sausgwick.
568 Charles H. H. H.
569 Walter J. Kona.
570 Frank H. H. H.
571 Frank H. H. H.
572 Frank H. H. H.
573 Frank H. H. H.
574 Frank H. H. H.
575 Frank H. H. H.
576 Frank H. H. H.
577 Frank H. H. H.
578 Frank H. H. H.
579 Frank H. H. H.
580 Frank H. H. H.
581 Frank H. H. H.
582 Frank H. H. H.
583 Frank H. H. H.
584 Frank H. H. H.
585 Frank H. H. H.
586 Frank H. H. H.
587 Frank H. H. H.
588 Frank H. H. H.
589 Frank H. H. H.
590 Frank H. H. H.
591 Frank H. H. H.
592 Frank H. H. H.
593 Frank H. H. H.
594 Frank H. H. H.
595 Frank H. H. H.
596 Frank H. H. H.
597 Frank H. H. H.
598 Frank H. H. H.
599 Frank H. H. H.
600 Frank H. H. H.

No. Name
601 John Artz.
602 Henry Hecker.
603 Peter J. Welton.
604 Edward P. Leonard.
605 George G. G. G.
606 Adam Smith.
607 John Kuznetsov.
608 Joseph C. Sundmeier.
609 Phil W. Buresch.
610 George Kiek.
611 Joseph A. Sinner, Jr.
612 John M. M. M.
613 Edwin M. Lohr.
614 John L. Larkins.
615 Alvin O. M. M.
616 Joseph A. Book.
617 Ray W. W. W.
618 Benjamin F. Winterburn.
619 Philip W. W.
620 Robert H. Spencer.
621 Carl T. T. T.
622 Christ C. Kottmeyer.
623 Harry M. J. J.
624 Joseph J. Stadler.
625 John J. J. J.
626 Gustav Schiller.
627 Alvin S. P. P.
628 Irvy C. D. D.
629 Frank J. J. J.
630 Frank J. J. J.
631 Frank J. J. J.
632 Frank J. J. J.
633 Frank J. J. J.
634 Frank J. J. J.
635 Frank J. J. J.
636 Frank J. J. J.
637 Frank J. J. J.
638 Frank J. J. J.
639 Frank J. J. J.
640 Frank J. J. J.
641 Frank J. J. J.
642 Frank J. J. J.
643 Frank J. J. J.
644 Frank J. J. J.
645 Frank J. J. J.
646 Frank J. J. J.
647 Frank J. J. J.
648 Frank J. J. J.
649 Frank J. J. J.
650 Frank J. J. J.

No. Name
651 William D. D.
652 Otto E. E.
653 Otto E. E.
654 Otto E. E.
655 Otto E. E.
656 Otto E. E.
657 Otto E. E.
658 Otto E. E.
659 Otto E. E.
660 Otto E. E.
661 Otto E. E.
662 Otto E. E.
663 Otto E. E.
664 Otto E. E.
665 Otto E. E.
666 Otto E. E.
667 Otto E. E.
668 Otto E. E.
669 Otto E. E.
670 Otto E. E.
671 Otto E. E.
672 Otto E. E.
673 Otto E. E.
674 Otto E. E.
675 Otto E. E.
676 Otto E. E.
677 Otto E. E.
678 Otto E. E.
679 Otto E. E.
680 Otto E. E.
681 Otto E. E.
682 Otto E. E.
683 Otto E. E.
684 Otto E. E.
685 Otto E. E.
686 Otto E. E.
687 Otto E. E.
688 Otto E. E.
689 Otto E. E.
690 Otto E. E.
691 Otto E. E.
692 Otto E. E.
693 Otto E. E.
694 Otto E. E.
695 Otto E. E.
696 Otto E. E.
697 Otto E. E.
698 Otto E. E.
699 Otto E. E.
700 Otto E. E.

No. Name
701 William D. D.
702 Otto E. E.
703 Otto E. E.
704 Otto E. E.
705 Otto E. E.
706 Otto E. E.
707 Otto E. E.
708 Otto E. E.
709 Otto E. E.
710 Otto E. E.
711 Otto E. E.
712 Otto E. E.
713 Otto E. E.
714 Otto E. E.
715 Otto E. E.
716 Otto E. E.
717 Otto E. E.
718 Otto E. E.
719 Otto E. E.
720 Otto E. E.
721 Otto E. E.
722 Otto E. E.
723 Otto E. E.
724 Otto E. E.
725 Otto E. E.
726 Otto E. E.
727 Otto E. E.
728 Otto E. E.
729 Otto E. E.
730 Otto E. E.
731 Otto E. E.
732 Otto E. E.
733 Otto E. E.
734 Otto E. E.
735 Otto E. E.
736 Otto E. E.
737 Otto E. E.
738 Otto E. E.
739 Otto E. E.
740 Otto E. E.
741 Otto E. E.
742 Otto E. E.
743 Otto E. E.
744 Otto E. E.
745 Otto E. E.
746 Otto E. E.
747 Otto E. E.
748 Otto E. E.
749 Otto E. E.
750 Otto E. E.

No. Name
751 William D. D.
752 Otto E. E.
753 Otto E. E.
754 Otto E. E.
755 Otto E. E.
756 Otto E. E.
757 Otto E. E.
758 Otto E. E.
759 Otto E. E.
760 Otto E. E.
761 Otto E. E.
762 Otto E. E.
763 Otto E. E.
764 Otto E. E.
765 Otto E. E.
766 Otto E. E.
767 Otto E. E.
768 Otto E. E.
769 Otto E. E.
770 Otto E. E.
771 Otto E. E.
772 Otto E. E.
773 Otto E. E.
774 Otto E. E.
775 Otto E. E.
776 Otto E. E.
777 Otto E. E.
778 Otto E. E.
779 Otto E. E.
780 Otto E. E.
781 Otto E. E.
782 Otto E. E.
783 Otto E. E.
784 Otto E. E.
785 Otto E. E.
786 Otto E. E.
787 Otto E. E.
788 Otto E. E.
789 Otto E. E.
790 Otto E. E.
791 Otto E. E.
792 Otto E. E.
793 Otto E. E.
794 Otto E. E.
795 Otto E. E.
796 Otto E. E.
797 Otto E. E.
798 Otto E. E.
799 Otto E. E.
800 Otto E. E.

No. Name
801 William D. D.
802 Otto E. E.
803 Otto E. E.
804 Otto E. E.
805 Otto E. E.
806 Otto E. E.
807 Otto E. E.
808 Otto E. E.
809 Otto E. E.
810 Otto E. E.
811 Otto E. E.
812 Otto E. E.
813 Otto E. E.
814 Otto E. E.
815 Otto E. E.
816 Otto E. E.
817 Otto E. E.
818 Otto E. E.
819 Otto E. E.
820 Otto E. E.
821 Otto E. E.
822 Otto E. E.
823 Otto E. E.
824 Otto E. E.
825 Otto E. E.
826 Otto E. E.
827 Otto E. E.
828 Otto E. E.
829 Otto E. E.
830 Otto E. E.
831 Otto E. E.
832 Otto E. E.
833 Otto E. E.
834 Otto E. E.
835 Otto E. E.
836 Otto E. E.
837 Otto E. E.
838 Otto E. E.
839 Otto E. E.
840 Otto E. E.
841 Otto E. E.
842 Otto E. E.
843 Otto E. E.
844 Otto E. E.
845 Otto E. E.
846 Otto E. E.
847 Otto E. E.
848 Otto E. E.
849 Otto E. E.
850 Otto E. E.

No. Name
851 William D. D.
852 Otto E. E.
853 Otto E. E.
854 Otto E. E.
855 Otto E. E.
856 Otto E. E.
857 Otto E. E.
858 Otto E. E.
859 Otto E. E.
860 Otto E. E.
861 Otto E. E.
862 Otto E. E.
863 Otto E. E.
864 Otto E. E.
865 Otto E. E.
866 Otto E. E.
867 Otto E. E.
868 Otto E. E.
869 Otto E. E.
870 Otto E. E.
871 Otto E. E.
872 Otto E. E.
873 Otto E. E.
874 Otto E. E.
875 Otto E. E.
876 Otto E. E.
877 Otto E. E.
878 Otto E. E.
879 Otto E. E.
880 Otto E. E.
881 Otto E. E.
882 Otto E. E.
883 Otto E. E.
884 Otto E. E.
885 Otto E. E.
886 Otto E. E.
887 Otto E. E.
888 Otto E. E.
889 Otto E. E.
890 Otto E. E.
891 Otto E. E.
892 Otto E. E.
893 Otto E. E.
894 Otto E. E.
895 Otto E. E.
896 Otto E. E.
897 Otto E. E.
898 Otto E. E.
899 Otto E. E.
900 Otto E. E.

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side

In Harvest Times

This bank is at the service of every farmer in this community during the busy days of harvest and buying. Should you find it inconvenient to come to the bank in person you can send your deposits to us by mail. They will receive our prompt and courteous attention.

We will also be glad to furnish any needed funds at a moderate rate of interest and easy terms. Come in and see us.

HEMLOCK

NOW GET BUSY!

If you are handy with tools you can build anything in the shape of a building with "Old Faithful" Hemlock, because it works easily—lasts well and costs little. It has been a favorite with builders—both professional and "amateur" for generations. Write "The Hemlock Manufacturers," Oshkosh, Wis., and tell them what you intend to build or to have built—they will send you a Hemlock Book about that kind of a building or buildings. A coupon is inside. Bring this coupon to us and you will receive a full SET OF PLANS FREE

When you build of Hemlock you build economically. The book explains how and why. Write today for the book you want.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

Everything in Quality Lumber and Building Material

Grand Rapids, Wis.

No. Name
1001 John Artz.
1002 Henry Hecker.
1003 Peter J. Welton.
1004 Edward P. Leonard.
1005 George G. G. G.
1006 Adam Smith.
1007 John Kuznetsov.
1008 Joseph C. Sundmeier.
1009 Phil W. Buresch.
1010 George Kiek.
1011 Joseph A. Sinner, Jr.
1012 John M. M. M.
1013 Edwin M. Lohr.
1014 John L. Larkins.
1015 Alvin O. M. M.
1016 Joseph A. Book.
1017 Ray W. W. W.
1018 Benjamin F. Winterburn.
1019 Philip W. W.
1020 Robert H. Spencer.
1021 Carl T. T. T.
1022 Christ C. Kottmeyer.
1023 Harry M. J. J.
1024 Joseph J. Stadler.
1025 John J. J. J.
1026 Gustav Schiller.
1027 Alvin S. P. P.
1028 Irvy C. D. D.
1029 Frank J. J. J.
1030 Frank J. J. J.
1031 Frank J. J. J.
1032 Frank J. J. J.
1033 Frank J. J. J.
1034 Frank J. J. J.
1035 Frank J. J. J.
1036 Frank J. J. J.
1037 Frank J. J. J.
1038 Frank J. J. J.
1039 Frank J. J. J.
1040 Frank J. J. J.
1041 Frank J. J. J.
1042 Frank J. J. J.
1043 Frank J. J. J.
1044 Frank J. J. J.
1045 Frank J. J. J.
1046 Frank J. J. J.
1047 Frank J. J. J.
1048 Frank J. J. J.
1049 Frank J. J. J.
1050 Frank J. J. J.

No. Name
1051 William D. D.
1052 Otto E. E.
1053 Otto E. E.
1054 Otto E. E.
1055 Otto E. E.
1056 Otto E. E.
1057 Otto E. E.
1058 Otto E. E.
1059 Otto E. E.
1060 Otto E. E.
1061 Otto E. E.
1062 Otto E. E.
1063 Otto E. E.
1064 Otto E. E.
1065 Otto E. E.
1066 Otto E. E.
1067 Otto E. E.
1068 Otto E. E.
1069 Otto E. E.
1070 Otto E. E.
1071 Otto E. E.
1072 Otto E. E.
1073 Otto E. E.
1074 Otto E. E.
1075 Otto E. E.
1076 Otto E. E.
1077 Otto E. E.
1078 Otto E. E.
1079 Otto E. E.
1080 Otto E. E.
1081 Otto E. E.
1082 Otto E. E.
1083 Otto E. E.
1084 Otto E. E.
1085 Otto E. E.
1086 Otto E. E.
1087 Otto E. E.
1088 Otto E. E.
1089 Otto E. E.
1090 Otto E. E.
1091 Otto E. E.
1092 Otto E. E.
1093 Otto E. E.
1094 Otto E. E.
1095 Otto E. E.
1096 Otto E. E.
1097 Otto E. E.
1098 Otto E. E.
1099 Otto E. E.
1100 Otto E. E.

THREE DAY SPECIAL

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY we put on sale our entire stock of Straw and Panama Hats.

Any Straw Hat in the store excepting Panama Hats at

ONE HALF PRICE

\$5.00 Panama Hats	\$3.50
\$3.50 Panama Hats	\$2.25
\$3.00 Panama Hats	\$2.00

This is a rare opportunity to buy that Straw Hat you delayed getting early in the season. All the new styles and shapes.

Abel & Podawiltz Co.

MYER FRIDSTEIN, Pres.

"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back"

Grand Rapids, Wis.

LOCAL ITEMS

Art Sterek is carrying his left arm in a sling on account of blood poisoning.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ward are visiting friends in the north part of the state.

Attorney J. J. Jeffrey spent Tuesday at Wausau attending the state shoot.

John Copress of Stevens Point visited with his parents in this city over Sunday.

Chas. Laramie accompanied the cavalry troop to Camp Douglas on Monday.

Miss Olga Muehler leaves next week for a month's visit with her parents at Jackson.

Miss Clara Wenzel of Marshfield visited at the H. Lofth home several days the past week.

Miss Maud Waterman has accepted a position as bookkeeper at the Normal Bros. laundry.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Rokus and family of the South Side have returned from a visit to relatives at Vesper.

William H. Babcock was a business visitor in the city Saturday. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. C. C. Rowley of Winnebago arrived in the city on Monday for a visit with her mother, Mrs. F. P. Dady.

Mrs. Charlotte Lynn-Campbell returned on Saturday from New York where she had been for several weeks past.

The Wausau Lumberjacks will play ball Sunday with the local team at the ball park. Wausau has a good team.

Dr. J. W. Bird and family of Stevens Point arrived over on Sunday and spent the day with relatives and friends.

Nick Wosler purchased the Mark Martin home and three lots on First street north last week. Consideration \$1,500.

Fred Mosher was down from Boulder Junction Monday and Tuesday. Fred says the fishing is good up north at present.

The Dorcas society will be entertained this afternoon by Miss Anna Ueber at the home of Andrew Slono on Third avenue.

Miss Eleanor Slattery of Madison is spending a day in the city the guest of her parents and other relatives and friends.

Mrs. Herman Beell and children of Marshfield were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lutz several days the past week.

Win. Coenen, the Rudolph merchant, was a business visitor in the city on Monday. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Martin Jackson, R. D. carrier on route 2, and family returned on Sunday in their auto from a week's visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Love and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Love, of Kansas City, Missouri, departed on Sunday for a week's camping at Boulder Junction, where they will return here to reside.

Fred Labrot and H. H. Curtis spent several days the past week in trout fishing on the Prairie River near Gleason. They report a fair catch.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMillan and daughters Anna and Mary, and Geo. B. McMillan expect to leave next week for Wausau to camp for several weeks at the lakes.

Arnell, the famous French acrobat, will appear at the Marshfield Fair, Aug. 21, 22, 23 and 24, in his startling act "upon a hundred-foot pole." He defies death daily during the fair.

Mrs. B. R. Giggins arrived home the past week from Milwaukee where she has been in a hospital for a month, having undergone a surgical operation.

Martin Meyer, who is employed by the Arvin Lumbering company at Houston, Texas, has been in the city the past week the guest of his brother, A. B. Bever.

Mike Jackson, one of the hustling young farmers of the town of Sigel, was a pleasant caller at this office on Friday. Mike reports that crops out in the town of Sigel are growing fine and that the hay and clover crop is big.

A pleasing feature of the Marshfield Fair, Aug. 21, 22, 23 and 24 will be the clever performances of the Burlitts, a man and two women, in equilibrium wonders. Their act is a marvel of skill.

Word received from Carl Pringsinger during the past week is to the effect that he has enlisted in the signal corps of the army and was then stationed near St. Louis with prospects of a move in the near future.

Ludwig Gottfried has sold his 160-acre farm near John P. of Chicago. Mr. Gottfried has rented the Funder place on Route 6, just outside of the city limits, and intends to take it easy for awhile.

Joe Peltier and Roy Grignon, both members of the T. P. P., were called here on Wednesday to attend the funeral of their grandmother, Mrs. Nelson Laramie, which occurred this morning.

Mrs. Leone Gilligan and Miss Margaret Johnson, who have been here for several weeks, returned to their home on Wednesday morning.

Miss Geraldine Clausen is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. J. Lutz. Miss Clausen is attending school at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, and makes her home with her father, Emil Clausen at Bayard, Nebraska.

Harry and George Gibson, who have been visiting their parents in the city, were called to join their company and left this morning for Camp Douglas. The boys had been working at Hartford and enlisted with the company down there.

Roy Raneher, an employee of the Wood County Telephone company, ran over a dog on Saturday and was thrown from his motorcycle onto the cement pavement on Third street and was bruised up in quite a painful manner. As his bones were broken, it was a lucky escape.

Ex-Sheriff Michael Griffin has been appointed chief of police of Marshfield by the police and fire commission to succeed A. F. Gerwing, who was retired on account of age at a pension of \$50 per month. Griffin has many Grand Rapids friends extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Miller, accompanied by Frank Lewis of Eau Claire, made an auto trip to Appleton where they visited with their son Walter Miller, for a week, after which they came to this city where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tefau. Mrs. Miller is a sister of Mrs. Tefau.

The Marshfield Fair, Aug. 21 to 24, will open the Central Wisconsin Fair Circuit, which promises the greatest gathering of farmers here ever assembled. Come to the fair and enjoy a hard-fought and exciting race meet.

Fred Irish of the town of Sigel, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday. Mr. Irish is a recent arrival in this section, having come here from Toledo, Iowa. He was engaged in the manufacturing business before coming here, but has not been enjoying the best of health and was in hopes that the change to outdoor life would be a benefit to him.

NEW A CAPTAIN

Jack Mahoney, son of Mrs. Ed Mahoney of this city has recently been promoted to a captain in the regular army, being a member of the First Infantry and stationed near St. Louis. Jack was born and reared in this city and grew to manhood here, but has been a member of the regular army for the past 12 years, having first enlisted as a private.

SWIMMING POOL POPULAR

The warm days that we have been enjoying the past few days has caused the attendance at the swimming pool to be augmented very materially, and every afternoon and evening there are large crowds there. Patricians and plebeians mingle in a motley mob, and with a dollar and a half bathing suit it is hard to distinguish one from the other, except by the size of the freckles.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT

The band will give a concert at the west side band stand this evening, weather permitting. The concert will commence promptly at eight o'clock as usual.

The authorities of the village of Plover have been rounding up some of the speedsters of late and have succeeded in capturing quite a number of the fast ones, the majority of whom have paid a fine of five dollars and costs. The road between Stevens Point and Plover has, for some years past, been a favorite place for autoists to let "er out a few, but it is probable that the practice will be discontinued if the village authorities continue the work.

Orson Cochran is at Babcock and Pittsville this week where he is tanning pianos.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgery

DR. J. J. ROTH
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

DR. W. E. LEAPPER
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, Heart and Lungs

DR. W. H. BARTRAN
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines

DR. R. L. COWLES
Diseases of Children, Skin, Kidneys and Bladder

E. WHITE
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

Summer Goods Sacrificed

ENTIRE STOCK OF WHITE SKIRTS AT DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT

20 Per Cent Off on White Wash Skirts

20 Per Cent Off on Sport Wash Skirts

20 Per Cent Off on Silk or Wool Skirts

\$5.00 Sport Suits at \$3.98 and \$2.98

\$3.00 Crepe De Chine Waists at\$1.98 (Mostly 36)

50c Sport Suitings per yard39c

36 inch Sport Suitings per yard23c

75c Colored Linen and Bedford Suitings per yard. 59c

Colored Voiles and Marquisesettes, entire stock at greatly reduced prices.

No. 80 Moire Hair Ribbon per yard15c

Let us supply your Bathing Suits and Turkish Towel

We have splendid values

\$1.25 Breakfast Sets at98c

W. C. Weisel

MAY MEET NEXT WEEK

It is expected that the exemption board will commence its labors next week, but as yet they have received no official notice and the time of the meeting is only conjecture.

WITTE-MUEHLSTEIN

Miss Evelyn Witte and Mr. Frank Muehlstein, both of this city, were married on Wednesday, July 25, at 10:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, the west side. Rev. C. A. Mellicke of the First Methodist church officiating. They were accompanied by Miss Winnie Witte and Mr. Muehlstein's brother, Alvin Muehlstein. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served to a few invited guests, only the immediate relatives being present, and the newlyweds left the same day for Milwaukee at Chicago, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will make their home on Oak street in this city where the groom has prepared a house for them.

Both of these young people are well and favorably known in this city, the bride being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Witte, and for several years past has been bookkeeper and cashier for the Nash Hardware company. The groom is one of the trusted employees in the Wood County National bank, and they both have many friends who wish to wish them the best wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

PORT EDWARDS

The annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Street Ry. Co. was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of the company and the following officers were elected:

L. M. Nash, president.

W. F. Kellogg, vice president.

G. M. Hill, secretary.

P. J. Wood, treasurer.

Directors, A. U. Marvin, A. J. Hasbrouck, A. B. Sutor.

BIRTHS

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Mangol, July 23, at 10:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, the west side. A son was born to Mrs. Mike Krasch of Montana at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. The Osterman at Ardena Wednesday morning.

1001 John Artz.
1002 Henry Hecker.
1003 Peter J. Welton.
1004 Edward P. Leonard.
1005 George G. G. G.
1006 Adam Smith.
1007 John Kuznetsov.
1008 Joseph C. Sundmeier.
1009 Phil W. Buresch.
1010 George Kiek.
1011 Joseph A. Sinner, Jr.
1012 John M. M. M.
1013 Edwin M. Lohr.
1014 John L. Larkins.
1015 Alvin O. M. M.
1016 Joseph A. Book.
1017 Ray W. W. W.
1018 Benjamin F. Winterburn.
1019 Philip W. W.
1020 Robert H. Spencer.
1021 Carl T. T. T.
1022 Christ C. Kottmeyer.
1023 Harry M. J. J.
1024 Joseph J. Stadler.
1025 John J. J. J.
1026 Gustav Schiller.
1027 Alvin S. P. P.
1028 Irvy C. D. D.
1029 Frank J. J. J.
1030 Frank J. J. J.
1031 Frank J. J. J.
1032 Frank J. J. J.
1033 Frank J. J. J.
1034 Frank J. J. J.
1035 Frank J. J. J.
1036 Frank J. J. J.
1037 Frank J. J. J.
1038 Frank J. J. J.
1039 Frank J. J. J.
1040 Frank J. J. J.
1041 Frank J. J. J.
1042 Frank J. J. J.
1043 Frank J. J. J.
1044 Frank J. J. J.
1045 Frank J. J. J.
1046 Frank J. J. J.
1047 Frank J. J. J.
1048 Frank J. J. J.
1049 Frank J. J. J.
1050 Frank J. J. J.

MEN WHO WERE DRAWN TO SERVE UNCLE SAM

Following are the names of those from Wood county who have been drawn to serve in the army. Each man who has registered is supposed to find out whether or not he has been drawn, the fact that he has received no official notification will not excuse him from appearing before the exemption board.

Grand Rapids City	
No.	Name
458	Thos. Boinski.
459	Alvin Chalkousen.
460	Herman A. Boller.
461	Frank B. Probbanow.
462	Carl Holt.
463	Forrest Miltonbach.
464	Charles W. Smith.
465	Louis Himmelman.
466	Joseph Sizak.
467	Frank W. Rickman.
468	Seneca Ewens.
469	Ernest C. Appel.
470	John D. Trudell.
471	Frank J. Stadeloska.
472	Chas. K. Pugel.
473	Anthony Drienan.
474	Carl A. Peterson.
475	Joseph E. Nash.
476	William Mackaben.
477	Reon R. Mroz.
478	Leonard J. Fritz.
479	Chas. A. Thompson.
480	Ernest Fahrner.
481	John J. Gadinberg.
482	Carl F. Knoll.
483	August A. Mullenick.
484	Donatuk Schiller.
485	Hubert F. Bartz.
486	Steven Konesch.
487	William A. Knecht.
488	Ed. H. Eldred.
489	Ray A. Rowson.
490	Albert Swetz.
491	John S. Casper.
492	Frank A. Kahat.
493	George J. Homard.
494	William J. Metzger.
495	Heard Kruger.
496	Ed. P. Wussow.
497	Otto A. Radtke.
498	John A. Knecht.
499	W. A. Spriso.
500	John J. Haas.
501	John T. Crain.
502	Fred Loeck, Jr.
503	Roy E. Waters.
504	William G. Appel.
505	Robert F. Loeck.
506	Carl G. Lundberg.
507	George Hill.
508	Walter Van der.
509	William C. Pethanow.
510	William Prouse.
511	Robert Strick.
512	Otto J. Haas.
513	John C. Turbin.
514	James A. Trudell.
515	John Brennan, Jr.
516	John K. Knoll.
517	Carl E. Fetzinger.
518	Nestor Smith.
519	W. C. Guntwald.
520	Dean C. Babcok.
521	Robert Schiller.
522	Leon F. Knecht.
523	D. P. Johnson.
524	Elmer T. Johnson.
525	Frank J. Johnson.
526	George H. Johnson.
527	Ed. M. Johnson.
528	John F. Johnson.
529	John F. Johnson.
530	John F. Johnson.
531	John F. Johnson.
532	John F. Johnson.
533	John F. Johnson.
534	John F. Johnson.
535	John F. Johnson.
536	John F. Johnson.
537	John F. Johnson.
538	John F. Johnson.
539	John F. Johnson.
540	John F. Johnson.
541	John F. Johnson.
542	John F. Johnson.
543	John F. Johnson.
544	John F. Johnson.
545	John F. Johnson.
546	John F. Johnson.
547	John F. Johnson.
548	John F. Johnson.
549	John F. Johnson.
550	John F. Johnson.
551	John F. Johnson.
552	John F. Johnson.
553	John F. Johnson.
554	John F. Johnson.
555	John F. Johnson.
556	John F. Johnson.
557	John F. Johnson.
558	John F. Johnson.
559	John F. Johnson.
560	John F. Johnson.
561	John F. Johnson.
562	John F. Johnson.
563	John F. Johnson.
564	John F. Johnson.
565	John F. Johnson.
566	John F. Johnson.
567	John F. Johnson.
568	John F. Johnson.
569	John F. Johnson.
570	John F. Johnson.
571	John F. Johnson.
572	John F. Johnson.
573	John F. Johnson.
574	John F. Johnson.
575	John F. Johnson.
576	John F. Johnson.
577	John F. Johnson.
578	John F. Johnson.
579	John F. Johnson.
580	John F. Johnson.
581	John F. Johnson.
582	John F. Johnson.
583	John F. Johnson.
584	John F. Johnson.
585	John F. Johnson.
586	John F. Johnson.
587	John F. Johnson.
588	John F. Johnson.
589	John F. Johnson.
590	John F. Johnson.
591	John F. Johnson.
592	John F. Johnson.
593	John F. Johnson.
594	John F. Johnson.
595	John F. Johnson.
596	John F. Johnson.
597	John F. Johnson.
598	John F. Johnson.
599	John F. Johnson.
600	John F. Johnson.

251	John Artz.
252	Henry Hinkel.
253	Peter Wellen.
254	Edward J. Lehnard.
255	George Horlick.
256	Adam Brung.
257	John J. Sander.
258	Frank J. Sander.
259	Edw. J. Buresch.
260	George K.
261	Joseph A. Stiner, Jr.
262	John Manier.
263	Edwin N. Larkin.
264	Alvin O. Mathson.
265	Joseph A. Beck.
266	Ray W. Larkin.
267	Benjamin F. Winterburn.
268	Phillip Wol.
269	Robert C. Spencer.
270	Carl Toube.
271	Christ C. Kottmeyer.
272	Harley W. Larkin.
273	Joseph J. Stadler.
274	John Jost.
275	Gustave Schiller.
276	Alvin S. Plam.
277	Henry C. Dreise.
278	Frank J. Larkin.
279	Fred Slegert.
280	Lawrence Schultz.
281	John J. Lopp.
282	Joseph J. Stadler.
283	James D. Lopp.
284	Joseph J. Stadler.
285	Emil B. Masi.
286	Arthur Laemie.
287	Adolph A. Klenow.
288	William C. Jansabeke.
289	Clare L. Randles.
290	Orto L. Lielz.
291	John T. Weber.
292	Albert F. Schor.
293	William Sautner.
294	Clarence Kutas.
295	William J. Kowish.
296	John J. Stadler.
297	John J. Stadler.
298	Henry W. Lopp.
299	James D. Lopp.
300	John J. Stadler.
301	John J. Stadler.
302	John J. Stadler.
303	John J. Stadler.
304	John J. Stadler.
305	John J. Stadler.
306	John J. Stadler.
307	John J. Stadler.
308	John J. Stadler.
309	John J. Stadler.
310	John J. Stadler.
311	John J. Stadler.
312	John J. Stadler.
313	John J. Stadler.
314	John J. Stadler.
315	John J. Stadler.
316	John J. Stadler.
317	John J. Stadler.
318	John J. Stadler.
319	John J. Stadler.
320	John J. Stadler.
321	John J. Stadler.
322	John J. Stadler.
323	John J. Stadler.
324	John J. Stadler.
325	John J. Stadler.
326	John J. Stadler.
327	John J. Stadler.
328	John J. Stadler.
329	John J. Stadler.
330	John J. Stadler.
331	John J. Stadler.
332	John J. Stadler.
333	John J. Stadler.
334	John J. Stadler.
335	John J. Stadler.
336	John J. Stadler.
337	John J. Stadler.
338	John J. Stadler.
339	John J. Stadler.
340	John J. Stadler.
341	John J. Stadler.
342	John J. Stadler.
343	John J. Stadler.
344	John J. Stadler.
345	John J. Stadler.
346	John J. Stadler.
347	John J. Stadler.
348	John J. Stadler.
349	John J. Stadler.
350	John J. Stadler.
351	John J. Stadler.
352	John J. Stadler.
353	John J. Stadler.
354	John J. Stadler.
355	John J. Stadler.
356	John J. Stadler.
357	John J. Stadler.
358	John J. Stadler.
359	John J. Stadler.
360	John J. Stadler.
361	John J. Stadler.
362	John J. Stadler.
363	John J. Stadler.
364	John J. Stadler.
365	John J. Stadler.
366	John J. Stadler.
367	John J. Stadler.
368	John J. Stadler.
369	John J. Stadler.
370	John J. Stadler.
371	John J. Stadler.
372	John J. Stadler.
373	John J. Stadler.
374	John J. Stadler.
375	John J. Stadler.
376	John J. Stadler.
377	John J. Stadler.
378	John J. Stadler.
379	John J. Stadler.
380	John J. Stadler.
381	John J. Stadler.
382	John J. Stadler.
383	John J. Stadler.
384	John J. Stadler.
385	John J. Stadler.
386	John J. Stadler.
387	John J. Stadler.
388	John J. Stadler.
389	John J. Stadler.
390	John J. Stadler.
391	John J. Stadler.
392	John J. Stadler.
393	John J. Stadler.
394	John J. Stadler.
395	John J. Stadler.
396	John J. Stadler.
397	John J. Stadler.
398	John J. Stadler.
399	John J. Stadler.
400	John J. Stadler.

103	Lewis C. Grasse.
104	Otto E. Beckson.
105	Freeman E. Shupe.
106	Ervin H. Bochart.
107	John J. Walfahrt.
108	John J. Walfahrt.
109	Joseph H. Hainert.
110	Joseph C. Hilgert.
111	Arthur J. Fanner.
112	Hollis J. Babcock.
113	Frank Hoffman.
114	Joseph J. Hainert.
115	Joseph J. Hainert.
116	Joseph J. Hainert.
117	Joseph J. Hainert.
118	Joseph J. Hainert.
119	Joseph J. Hainert.
120	Joseph J. Hainert.
121	Joseph J. Hainert.
122	Joseph J. Hainert.
123	Joseph J. Hainert.
124	Joseph J. Hainert.
125	Joseph J. Hainert.
126	Joseph J. Hainert.
127	Joseph J. Hainert.
128	Joseph J. Hainert.
129	Joseph J. Hainert.
130	Joseph J. Hainert.
131	Joseph J. Hainert.
132	Joseph J. Hainert.
133	Joseph J. Hainert.
134	Joseph J. Hainert.
135	Joseph J. Hainert.
136	Joseph J. Hainert.
137	Joseph J. Hainert.
138	Joseph J. Hainert.
139	Joseph J. Hainert.
140	Joseph J. Hainert.
141	Joseph J. Hainert.
142	Joseph J. Hainert.
143	Joseph J. Hainert.
144	Joseph J. Hainert.
145	Joseph J. Hainert.
146	Joseph J. Hainert.
147	Joseph J. Hainert.
148	Joseph J. Hainert.
149	Joseph J. Hainert.
150	Joseph J. Hainert.
151	Joseph J. Hainert.
152	Joseph J. Hainert.
153	Joseph J. Hainert.
154	Joseph J. Hainert.
155	Joseph J. Hainert.
156	Joseph J. Hainert.
157	Joseph J. Hainert.
158	Joseph J. Hainert.
159	Joseph J. Hainert.
160	Joseph J. Hainert.
161	Joseph J. Hainert.
162	Joseph J. Hainert.
163	Joseph J. Hainert.
164	Joseph J. Hainert.
165	Joseph J. Hainert.
166	Joseph J. Hainert.
167	Joseph J. Hainert.
168	Joseph J. Hainert.
169	Joseph J. Hainert.
170	Joseph J. Hainert.
171	Joseph J. Hainert.
172	Joseph J. Hainert.
173	Joseph J. Hainert.
174	Joseph J. Hainert.
175	Joseph J. Hainert.
176	Joseph J. Hainert.
177	Joseph J. Hainert.
178	Joseph J. Hainert.
179	Joseph J. Hainert.
180	Joseph J. Hainert.
181	Joseph J. Hainert.
182	Joseph J. Hainert.
183	Joseph J. Hainert.
184	Joseph J. Hainert.
185	Joseph J. Hainert.
186	Joseph J. Hainert.
187	Joseph J. Hainert.
188	Joseph J. Hainert.
189	Joseph J. Hainert.
190	Joseph J. Hainert.
191	Joseph J. Hainert.
192	Joseph J. Hainert.
193	Joseph J. Hainert.
194	Joseph J. Hainert.
195	Joseph J. Hainert.
196	Joseph J. Hainert.
197	Joseph J. Hainert.
198	Joseph J. Hainert.
199	Joseph J. Hainert.
200	Joseph J. Hainert.

No.	Name
201	Joseph J. Hainert.
202	Joseph J. Hainert.
203	Joseph J. Hainert.
204	Joseph J. Hainert.
205	Joseph J. Hainert.
206	Joseph J. Hainert.
207	Joseph J. Hainert.
208	Joseph J. Hainert.
209	Joseph J. Hainert.
210	Joseph J. Hainert.
211	Joseph J. Hainert.
212	Joseph J. Hainert.
213	Joseph J. Hainert.
214	Joseph J. Hainert.
215	Joseph J. Hainert.
216	Joseph J. Hainert.
217	Joseph J. Hainert.
218	Joseph J. Hainert.
219	Joseph J. Hainert.
220	Joseph J. Hainert.
221	Joseph J. Hainert.
222	Joseph J. Hainert.
223	Joseph J. Hainert.
224	Joseph J. Hainert.
225	Joseph J. Hainert.
226	Joseph J. Hainert.
227	Joseph J. Hainert.
228	Joseph J. Hainert.
229	Joseph J. Hainert.
230	Joseph J. Hainert.
231	Joseph J. Hainert.
232	Joseph J. Hainert.
233	Joseph J. Hainert.
234	Joseph J. Hainert.
235	Joseph J. Hainert.
236	Joseph J. Hainert.
237	Joseph J. Hainert.
238	Joseph J. Hainert.
239	Joseph J. Hainert.
240	Joseph J. Hainert.
241	Joseph J. Hainert.
242	Joseph J. Hainert.
243	Joseph J. Hainert.
244	Joseph J. Hainert.
245	Joseph J. Hainert.
246	Joseph J. Hainert.
247	Joseph J. Hainert.
248	Joseph J. Hainert.
249	Joseph J. Hainert.
250	Joseph J. Hainert.
251	Joseph J. Hainert.
252	Joseph J. Hainert.
253	Joseph J. Hainert.
254	Joseph J. Hainert.
255	Joseph J. Hainert.
256	Joseph J. Hainert.
257	Joseph J. Hainert.
258	Joseph J. Hainert.
259	Joseph J. Hainert.
260	Joseph J. Hainert.
261	Joseph J. Hainert.
262	Joseph J. Hainert.
263	Joseph J. Hainert.
264	Joseph J. Hainert.
265	Joseph J. Hainert.
266	Joseph J. Hainert.
267	Joseph J. Hainert.
268	Joseph J. Hainert.
269	Joseph J. Hainert.
270	Joseph J. Hainert.
271	Joseph J. Hainert.
272	Joseph J. Hainert.
273	Joseph J. Hainert.
274	Joseph J. Hainert.
275	Joseph J. Hainert.
276	Joseph J. Hainert.
277	Joseph J. Hainert.
278	Joseph J. Hainert.
279	Joseph J. Hainert.
280	Joseph J. Hainert.
281	Joseph J. Hainert.
282	Joseph J. Hainert.
283	Joseph J. Hainert.
284	Joseph J. Hainert.
285	Joseph J. Hainert.
286	Joseph J. Hainert.
287	Joseph J. Hainert.
288	Joseph J. Hainert.
289	Joseph J. Hainert.
290	Joseph J. Hainert.
291	Joseph J. Hainert.
292	Joseph J. Hainert.
293	Joseph J. Hainert.
294	Joseph J. Hainert.
295	Joseph J. Hainert.
296	Joseph J. Hainert.
297	Joseph J. Hainert.
298	Joseph J. Hainert.
299	Joseph J. Hainert.
300	Joseph J. Hainert.

port Sierck is carrying his left arm
 sling on account of blood poison-
 ing. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ward are visit-
 ing friends in the north part of the
 state. Attorney J. J. Jeffrey spent Tues-
 day at Wausau attending the state
 court. John Cepres of Stevens Point vis-
 ited with his parents in this city over
 the week end. Laramie accompanied the
 troop to Camp Douglas on
 Monday. Olga Buerger leaves next
 week for a months visit with her par-
 ents at Jackson. Miss C. Wenzel of Marshfield
 is visiting at the H. Leloff home several
 days of the past week. Miss Maud Waterman has accepted
 a position as bookkeeper at the Nor-
 western Bros. Mr. and Mrs. Tony Rokus and fam-
 ily from the south Side have returned
 for a visit with relatives at Vesper.
 Mr. Dr. Morse of Babcock was a
 business visitor in the city Saturday.
 Tribune acknowledges a pleasant
 visit. Mr. C. C. Rowley of Winnebago
 arrived in the city on Monday for a
 visit with his mother, Mrs. F. F.
 Rowley. Charlotte Lynn-Campbell re-
 turned on Saturday from New York
 where she had been for several weeks.
 The Wausau Lumberjacks will
 hold ball Sunday with the local team
 on the ball park. Wausau has a good
 team. Mr. J. W. Bird and family of Stev-
 en Point auted over on Sunday and
 stayed at the day with relatives and
 friends. Mr. Wester purchased the Mark
 tin home and three lots on First
 street at north last week. Considera-
 tion, \$1,500. The Mosher was down from Boul-
 der Junction Monday and Tuesday.
 He says the fishing is good up north
 at present. The Dorcas society will be enter-
 tained this afternoon by Miss Anna
 Berg at the home of Andrew Stone
 on Madison avenue. Miss Eleanor Slattery of Madison
 is spending a week in the city the
 last of her parents and other rela-
 tives and friends. Mr. Herman Beell and children of
 Marshfield were guests at the home
 of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lutz several
 days of the past week. Wm. Coenen,
 of Marshfield, was a Rudolph mer-
 chant, was a business visitor in the
 city Monday. This office acknowl-
 edges a pleasant call. Martin Jackson, R. D. carrier on
 the 2, and family returned on Mon-
 day after an auto trip a weeks visit
 with relatives in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Love and Mr.
 and Mrs. Lee Love, of Kansas City,
 Mo., departed on Sunday for
 Kansas camping at Boulder Junction.
 Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kenyon will
 be in the city Monday for Boulder Junction
 and spend three weeks camping, after
 which they will return here to reside.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Curtis
 returned from the Prairie River
 fishing on the Lehigh. They report a fair

EXEMPTION RULES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Directions for Registered Men Given Step by Step.

ALL CLAIMS UNDER OATH

Industrial Needs and Dependents Are Chief Basis on Which Draft May Be Avoided—Make Claims in Person.

Washington.—President Marshall's Order has issued complete instructions for the men registered under the selective conscription law. So that everyone will understand just what is to be done, he gives the directions, step by step, as follows:

1. LOCAL BOARDS.—In every county in the United States and for every city of over 50,000 there are one or more local exemption boards. Each of these boards is in charge of the registration cards of persons registered in the area, over which the board has jurisdiction, and has jurisdiction of all claims for exemption, except those based on industrial grounds. FIND OUT WHAT BOARD HAS YOUR CARD AND WHERE THIS OFFICE IS FOR THAT BOARD IS.

2. DISTRICT BOARDS.—In every federal judicial district there are one or more district boards, having appellate jurisdiction over a number of local boards and having original jurisdiction of claims for exemption on industrial grounds. IF YOU INTEND TO MAKE A CLAIM ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS, INCLUDING AGRI-CULTURE, LEARN WHAT DISTRICT BOARD TO APPLY TO.

Meaning of Numbers.—3. RED INK SERIAL NUMBERS.—Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series of numbers from 1 to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction. Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each are open to inspection at the office of each board. INSPECT THE LIST AND INFORM YOURSELF OF YOUR RED INK SERIAL NUMBER.

4. ORDER OF LIABILITY.—These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. GO TO YOUR LOCAL BOARD AND FIND OUT THE ORDER IN WHICH YOU STAND FOR CALL.

5. AS SOON AS QUOTA ARE ASSIGNED TO each state and each board, each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the office of the local board and the papers will be requested to present. A notice will also be mailed to you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. The law therefore makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you you cannot make that an excuse.

6. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.—You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call. If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

7. IF YOU ARE FOUND PHYSICALLY QUALIFIED but do not claim exemption within seven days after your call you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption. See (VII) below.

Watch for Your Name.

If you are found physically qualified and file no claim for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district board will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

8. THEREFORE WATCH THE NAME OF THE BOARD ABOUT TEN DAYS AFTER THE DAY YOU WERE CALLED AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROMPT RECEIPT OF MAIL.

9. EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.—No claim or discharge on account of the industry in which you are engaged can be decided by a local board. (See Part X) below.

WHETHER YOU FILE A CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OR NOT, YOU MUST PRESENT YOURSELF FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ON THE DAY NAMED IN THE NOTICE.

From the day notice that you are called is mailed and posted you have seven days in which you may file a claim of exemption or discharge. The time for filing this claim is simple. If you wish to file such a claim:

Go to the board and get Form 110

for exemption or Form 121 for discharge. If the board has not the printed forms ask to consult the form pamphlet and copy the form shown there.

Fill out the proper form and file it with the board.

Do this within seven days of the posting and mailing of notice to you to present yourself.

The following are the only grounds for exemption:

That you are an officer, legislative, executive or judicial officer of the United States, a state or territory, or the District of Columbia.

That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

That you were on May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.

That you are a subject of Germany, whether you have taken out papers or not.

That you are a resident alien who has not taken out first papers.

In addition to claims for exemption claims for discharge may be made on any of the following grounds, which are the only grounds for discharge by a local board:

That you are a county or municipal officer.

That you are a common-law clerk.

That you are employed by the United States in the transmission of mail.

That you are an officer or workman employed in the military, naval or navy yard of the United States.

That you are employed in the service of the United States (under certain conditions) as set forth in section 20, Regulations.

That you are a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of your vocation.

That you are a mariner actually employed in the sea service of the United States within the United States.

That you are a married man with a wife or child dependent on you for support.

That you have aged or infirm parents dependent upon your labor for support.

That you have a widow or child dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are the father of a motherless child under sixteen dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are a brother of an orphan child or children under sixteen dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing prior to 1815, and whose tenets exclude war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

These are the only grounds for exemption or discharge by a local board.

Another person can file a claim in your behalf, but must use different forms in filing the claim.

6. Proof of claims.—Your claim of exemption or discharge must be filed within seven days of the day on which notice to you that you are called was posted and mailed. But after you have filed your claim for exemption or discharge you have ten days within which to file proof.

The method of proving claims is very simple, but it is rather exact. If you follow the rules given below you will have done what is required of you:

(a) Go to the local board and consult the regulations to find out the form number of the affidavits that you must submit for your particular claim.

(b) Ask the board for the blank affidavits that are necessary in presenting your proof; if the board has not the forms, ask to consult the pamphlet of forms.

(c) Have the affidavits properly completed and return them to the board within the time limit assigned you—ten days from the filing of your claim.

Remember: (a) You must submit your proof in the form prescribed by the board and have authority to exempt or discharge you unless you submit all the affidavits required by regulations.

(b) There will be no argument before the board and no proof other than the prescribed affidavits, unless the board calls for other proof, which it will do in only a limited number of cases.

Action as to Claims.

9. WHEN CLAIMS ARE DECIDED.—Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the local board within three days after your affidavits have been filed.

10. CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.—If your claim is allowed, a certificate of exemption or discharge will be issued to you.

Remember: (a) This certificate may be recalled at any time.

(b) If it is temporary or conditional it becomes of no effect when the time or the condition named is fulfilled.

(c) You have been drawn for military service and when the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors ceases you may be recalled at any time.

(d) Remember that your case may still be appealed to the district board by the government, and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn.

11. ADVERSE DECISIONS ON CLAIM.—If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board as one who has been called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. Within two days thereafter, if practicable, a list of those so certified to the district board will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in the offices of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to the address on the registration card.

Therefore, if you have filed a claim for exemption and proof in support of it, do not watch the notices in the office of the local board, beginning about five days after you have filed your proof, to see what disposition was

made of your case and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

Carrying Up Appeals.

12. HOW TO CLAIM APPEALS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.—Claims of appeal may be made by a person within ten days after the day when notice has been posted and mailed that such person's name has been certified to the district board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

Therefore, if you desire to appeal—

(a) Go to the local board and get or copy form 133 or 134 for filing your claim of appeal.

(b) Get or copy also form 151 or 152 for notifying the district board of appeal.

(c) File your claim of appeal (133 or 134) with the local board.

(d) Send your notice of appeal (form 151 or 152) to the district board.

(e) Do this within ten days from the day when notice that your name was certified to the district board was posted and mailed.

Remember: (a) You can only appeal the final order of the board exempting or discharging or refusing to exempt or discharge you. You cannot appeal other orders or actions of the local board.

13. PROVING YOUR APPEAL.—You have five days after the district board receives your notice that you have filed a claim of appeal in which to file evidence additional to that filed by you in the local board, but all such evidence must consist of affidavits.

Reception of Decisions.—14. DECISIONS ON APPEAL.—The decision on your appeal must be made within five days of the closing of proof, and you will be notified by mail of the action of the board on your appeal.

15. CLAIMS FOR DISCHARGE ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS.—Only the district board can receive claims for discharge on the ground that they are engaged in industry, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

Such claims must be filed with the district board on or before the fifth day after the mailing and posting of notice that you have been certified by the local board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

If you desire to file such a claim:

(a) Get a copy at the local or district board of form 161 or 161A.

(b) Fill the form out properly.

(c) File it with the district board within five days after the mailing and posting of notice that your name has been certified from the local board to the district board. See section 44, regulations.

16. PROOF IN SUPPORT OF INDUSTRIAL CLAIM.—Only affidavits can be used in filing proof before the industrial board of a claim for exemption on industrial grounds. All such affidavits must be filed within five days after the filing of the claim.

Industrial Claim Rulings.

17. DECISIONS ON INDUSTRIAL CLAIM.—Within five days after the closing of proof in any industrial claim the district board must decide the claim.

If the decision of the district board is in favor of the claim the board will issue a certificate of discharge. If the decision is against the claim the district board will so notify you.

Remember that you have been called for military service and that the certificate of the district board is only conditional on your remaining in the kind of industrial service on which your claim was based.

Recall exemption shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists and your certificate of discharge may be withdrawn or modified by the district board at any time that the district board shall determine that the circumstances require it.

18. APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT.—Only decisions of district boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed to the president.

If you desire to appeal the decision of the district board to the president, you may do so within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the district board. To perfect your appeal:

(a) Get or copy from the district or local board Form 163.

(b) Fill out the form and file it with the district board.

(c) Do this within seven days after the mailing of notice to you of the decision of the district board in your case.

19. HOW YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED.—As soon as your case is finally disposed of, the adjutant general of your state will notify you by mail that you have been selected for military service.

Your local boards will post a list of all persons selected for military service in a place at the office of the local board accessible to public view.

The local boards will also give lists of persons selected for military service to the press with the requests for publication.

Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service.

The notice to report for military service will come when the government is ready to receive you.

Naturally, "The last time I saw Jones he looked to be going down hill very fast."

"Has he fallen in bad health?"

"No; he was coasting on his wheel."

The Main Point.

Young Lawyer—How do you think I acquitted myself in that trial?

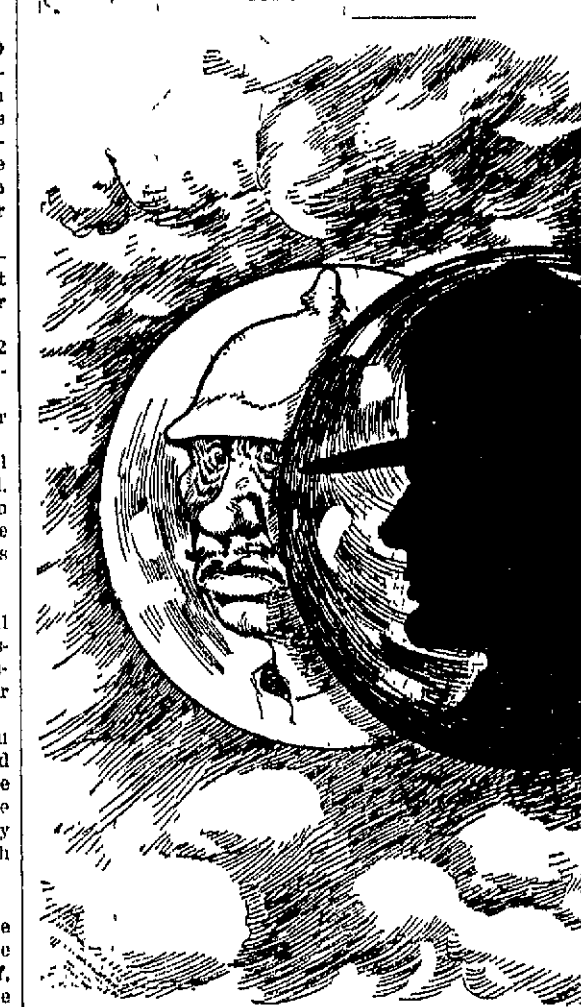
Old Friend—Much better than you did your client.

ed a few minutes in front of the airplane when he glanced at his watch and said: "I had to be running for my life. Despite his hurry, I pressed him for an explanation and he said: 'I never take a new bus across unless I have my little white mouse with me.'"

Oil Fuel.

Unusual competitiveness and quick-steaming qualities are claimed for a new English oil fuel boiler in which hollow conic cones for the water are set over a huge burner.

WATCH THE ECLIPSE



NEW YORK TELEGRAM.

GERMS IN PLASTER NEW PEACE OFFER

FOUND LADEN WITH BACILLI OF TETANUS.

Five Germans Arrested in Kansas City Because of Deadly Court Plaster Sold in Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Report by W. B. Smith, federal chemist, that court plaster, bearing the label of St. Shure & Co. of Chicago and being sold throughout Kansas, is laden with tetanus bacilli has caused the arrest of five Germans on orders of Fred Robertson, United States district attorney in Kansas City, Kan.

Information received from Winfield, Kan., declared that the death from lockjaw there of Charles Mulford several days ago was caused after he had treated a wound on his leg with court plaster, his entire system becoming infected by poison shortly afterward.

Officials here would not connect the instance with the alleged plot, but were understood to be investigating it. The names of the Germans and the towns in which they have been arrested are not being given out by the prosecuting official, as he hopes to seize others who are believed to be a plot to scatter lockjaw and death throughout the state.

Russians Give Up Kalusz

Evacuate Important Galician Town Which They Captured Last Week From the Teutons.

Berlin, July 19.—The Galician town of Kalusz which the Russians captured on Wednesday, has been evacuated by them under the powerful counter-blow of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, the German war office announced. Kalusz was formerly the headquarters of the Austro-German staff in Galicia and is of high strategic importance, lying on a railroad line that runs through Strzy to Lubomir, the capital of Galicia and the chief objective of General Korniloff's Russian army.

Petrograd, July 19.—The war office announced that Russian troops have abandoned Kalusz, in eastern Galicia, but have secured the crossing of the Lomnica river.

U. S. WARSHIPS SINK DIVERS

Report Originating in Germany Tells of Hovec Among U-Boats—American Steamers Sink.

Bene, July 18.—American warships conveying the first American expeditionary army destroyed four of the latest type German submarines, according to a report in circulation here, and which purported to have originated in Germany.

Washington, July 18.—Sinking of the American steamer Grace and the killing of three men, one of the man American, and the injury of two members of the naval armed guard was announced by the state department.

The steamer was owned by the Standard Commercial Steamship corporation, 15 Whitehall street, New York. It was sunk by a torpedo from a submarine.

Kaiser's Health Poor.

Rome, July 20.—Reports from Swiss sources reaching here today said that the Kaiser is again in ill health. One had it that the German emperor's "physical and mental condition are unsatisfactory."

Reprieve for Murderers.

Hartford, Conn., July 20.—Governor Holcomb announced he will grant a reprieve to Mrs. Amy M. Archer-Gilligan, who is under sentence to hang on November 8 for having poisoned Franklin R. Andrews.

U. S. Troops Wear Roses.

Versailles, July 19.—A convoy of American automobiles passed through here on the way to the new camp assigned to the American troops. Most of the cars were decked with roses.

Porto Rico Votes Dry.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 19.—With 92 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the returns of the election show Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one.

Rear Admiral Emory Dies.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U. S. N., retired, died here. Rear Admiral Emory was seventy-one years old. He was graduated at the United States Naval academy in 1860.

Heads Red Cross War Council.

New York, July 17.—Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Liberty National bank here, was appointed manager of the American Red Cross by Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the Red Cross war council.

Martial Law in Portugal.

Lisbon, July 17.—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Portugal. The country is said to be the subject of prolonged parliamentary discussion.

Russ Seek Information.

Mexico City, July 17.—Vladimir Vondolavskiy, Russian consul here, has been called to Washington by the Russian commissioners to inform them of the Mexican situation regarding the war.

QUOTA EACH STATE MUST RAISE BY DRAFT FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionate population of each state to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

Gross Quota	Net Quota	National Guard En-Listed April 2-June 30, 1917	Regular Army June 30, 1917	Aggregate National Guard and Regular Army
United States	1,162,985	687,000	117,974	469,985
Alabama	21,300	13,612	2,238	1,232
Arizona	4,478	3,472	371	171
Arkansas	17,452	10,267	5,128	840
California	34,907	23,680	3,162	4,158
Colorado	9,797	4,758	2,752	1,016
Connecticut	1,917	1,077	2,778	1,138
Delaware	2,669	1,202	639	130
District of Columbia	3,795	1,229	704	223
Florida	10,129	6,325	1,659	954
Georgia	27,209	18,337	2,100	2,840
Idaho	4,833	2,267	805	711
Illinois	79,094	61,653	9,635	10,997
Indiana	29,971	17,510	2,494	5,940
Iowa	25,465	12,749	5,808	3,633
Kansas	17,736	6,439	5,986	2,568
Kentucky	22,152	14,223	3,622	2,678
Louisiana	13,582	1,979	1,198	4,667
Maine	18,481	7,076	2,722	533
Maryland	14,139	7,096	3,151	537
Massachusetts	43,109	20,586	7,511	4,665
Michigan	43,936	30,291	3,943	5,906
Minnesota	26,021	17,864	3,752	1,051
Mississippi	16,429	10,201	3,457	581
Missouri	35,461	18,660	7,738	3,984
Montana	10,423	7,872	592	982
Nebraska	18,900	8,185	2,538	1,855
Nevada	1,435	1,051	326	382
New Hampshire	4,419	1,204	1,172	820
New Jersey	55,623	20,655	4,584	4,202
New Mexico	8,856	2,292	1,239	227
New York	122,424	68,241	18,886	12,586
North Carolina	28,486	15,674	3,345	1,008
North Dakota	7,737	5,608	1,468	353
Ohio	66,474	38,773	14,129	5,020
Oklahoma	19,943	15,554	2,004	1,907
Oregon	7,387	717	2,259	1,974
Pennsylvania	68,277	60,659	9,732	13,368
Rhode Island	6,277	1,901	1,516	971
South Carolina	15,747	10,089	1,799	8,040
South Dakota	6,854	2,717	2,847	676
Tennessee	22,158	14,528	8,917	1,414
Texas	48,116	30,546	6,704	4,347
Utah	4,946	2,370	612	1,091
Vermont	3,243	1,049	1,111	205
Virginia	21,354	13,795	2,992	838
Washington	12,768	7,266	1,764	1,446
West Virginia	14,848	9,101	1,482	1,240
Wisconsin	28,199	12,876	8,029	1,686
Wyoming	2,883	810	1,160	804
Alaska	710	696	15	13
Hawaii	2,401	1,402	18	437
Porto Rico	13,480	12,833	624	624

FORMAL DRAFT ORDER ISSUED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Ratifies 1,262,985 Men Around the Flag.

687,000 ON THE FIRST CALL

Official Allotment Shows What Part of Total Must Be Furnished by Each State and Territory in the Union.

Washington.—A formal order by President Wilson, drafting 687,000 into the military service under the selective conscription law, was promulgated by the war department, together with an official allotment showing what part of the total must be furnished by each state and territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week and which will establish the order in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and National Guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army.

Total to Be 1,262,985.

The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men.

Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

Following is Secretary of War Baker's announcement of the order:

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of congress, entitled 'An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917, the president of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 687,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States in order to bring to full strength

The Real Adventure

By Henry Kittell Webster

Copyright 1916 Bobb-Merrill Co.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "THE GIRL UPSTAIRS" IS GIVEN WITH HUGE SUCCESS FOR ROSE — JIMMY WALLACE, DRAMATIC CRITIC, MAKES A DISCOVERY

Synopsis.—Rose Stanton, of moderate circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich, on short acquaintance, and for more than a year lives in idleness and luxury in Chicago. The life pulls on her, she longs to do something useful, but decides that motherhood will be a big enough job. She has twins, however, and they are put in the care of a professional nurse. Rose again becomes intensely dissatisfied with idleness, so over the protest of her devoted husband she disappears into the business world to make good on her own initiative, gets a job in the chorus of a musical comedy in rehearsal and lives in a cheap rooming house. Her taste and intelligence soon get her a place as assistant to the producer. Her fashionable friends think she has gone to California.

CHAPTER XIX.

Success—And a Recognition.

There is a kaleidoscopic character about the events of the ten days or so preceding the opening performance of most musical comedies which would make a sober chronicle of them seem fantastically incredible. They are the nature made no exception in the case of "The Girl Upstairs." There were rehearsals which ran so smoothly and swiftly that they had done for performances; there were others so abominably bad that the bare idea of presenting the mess resulting from six weeks' toil, before the people who had paid money to see it, was a nightmare.

Of all the persons directly, or even remotely, affected by this nervous, feverish confusion, Rose was perhaps the least perturbed. The only thing that really mattered to her was the successful execution of those twelve costumes. The phantasmagoria at North End hall was a regrettable, but necessary, interruption of her more important activities.

She awakened automatically at half-past seven and was down-town by half-past eight, to do whatever shopping the work of the previous day revealed the need of.

At nine-thirty—an unheard-of hour in the theater—the watchman at the Globe let her in at the stage door, and Rose had half an hour, before the arrival of the wardrobe mistress and her assistant, for looking over the work done since she had left for rehearsal the day before.

She liked this quiet, cavernous old barn of a place down under the Globe stage; liked it when she had to herself before the two sewing women came and later, when, with a couple of sheets spread out on the floor, she sat and basted according to her canonic patterns, keeping aloof of the flying needles of the other two. After her own little room, the mere sparseness of it seemed almost noble.

In keeping with the good luck which had attended everything that happened in connection with this first venture of hers, she was able to tell Galbraith that both sets of costumes were finished and ready to try on the very day he announced that the next rehearsal would be held at ten tomorrow at the Globe.

She persuaded the girls to wait until all six were dressed in the afternoon frocks and until she herself had had a chance to give each of them a final inspection and to make a few last touches and readjustments. Then they all trooped out on the stage and stood in a row, turned about, walked here and there, in obedience to Galbraith's instructions shouted from the back of the theater.

It was dark out there and disconcertingly silent. The glow of two cigars indicated the presence of Goldsmith and Block in the middle of a little knot of other spectators.

The only response Rose got—the only index to the effect her labors had produced—was the tone of Galbraith's voice. "All right," he shouted. "Go and put on the others."

There was another silence after they had filed out on the stage again, clad this time in the evening gowns—a hollow, heart-rending silence, almost literally sickening. But it lasted only a moment. Then:

"Will you come down here, Miss Dane?" called Galbraith.

There was a slight, momentary, but perfectly palpable shock accompanying these words—a shock felt by everybody within the sound of his voice. Because the director had not said, "Dane, come down here," he had said: "Will you come down here, Miss Dane?" And the etiquette of musical comedy is an accolade. The people on the stage and in the wings didn't know what she had done, nor in what character she was about to appear, but they did know she was, from now on, something besides a chorus girl.

Rose obediently crossed the runway and walked up the aisle to where Galbraith stood, with Goldsmith and Block, waiting for her. She was feeling a little nervous, held out a hand to her. "Congratulations, Miss Dane," he said. "They're admirable. With all the money in the world, I wouldn't ask for anything handsomer."

The rest of it didn't matter to Rose—the more guarded but nevertheless cordial approval of the two owners, who had yet to make sure on the figures, and the details of settlement, which left her more than a hundred dollars' profit, even after she had deducted the hundred she owed Rodney. The point—the point—settled by Galbraith's praise—was that she had succeeded.

It was, on the whole, a good bargain on both sides. But Goldsmith and Block came back next day and drove another bargain, principally to their own advantage.

"You've certainly got a good eye for costumes, Miss Dane," Goldsmith said, "and here's a proposition we'll like to make. A lot of these other things we've got for the regular chorus don't do as good as they might. You'll be able to see changes to make in them that'll improve them maybe fifty per cent. Well, you take it on, and we'll begin paying you your regular salary now; you understand, twenty-five dollars a week, beginning today."

Rose accepted the proposition with a warm flush of gratitude. But from

the moment her little salary began, she found herself retained, body and soul, exactly as Galbraith himself was. They'd bought all her ideas, all her energy, all her time, except a few scant hours for sleep and a few snatched minutes for meals.

She gave her employers, up to the time when the piece opened at the Globe, as conservative calculation, about five times their money's worth. Even if she hadn't been in the company, she'd have found something like two days' work in every twenty-four hours, just in the wardrobe room. There wasn't a single costume outside Rose's own twelve that didn't have to be remodeled more or less.

On top of all that, the really terrible grind of rehearsals began: properly rehearsed, curiously disconcerting at first; scenery rehearsals that caused the stage to seem small and cluttered up, and, last and greatest, a dress rehearsal, which began at seven o'clock one night and lasted till four the next morning.

If you had seen them that morning, utterly fagged out, unassisted by a single gleam of hope, you'd have said it was impossible that they should give any sort of performance that night—let alone a good one. But by eight o'clock, when the overture was called, you wouldn't have known the difference. For never there was the feeling on the edge of this first performance, that they were now on their own.

The appearance, back on the stage, of John Galbraith in evening dress, just as the call of the first act brought them trooping from their dressing rooms, intensified this sensation. It was going to be, tonight, simply one of the audience.

Rose herself was completely dominated by the new spirit. Her nervousness faded, and an hour ago had sprung miraculously into tune. She not only didn't feel tired, it seemed she never could feel tired again.

It wasn't until along in the third act that the audience became, for her, anything but a colloid mass—something that you squeezed and thumped and worked as you did clay, to get it into a properly plastic condition of receptivity, so that the jokes, the songs, the dances, even the spindling little shafts of romance that you shot out into it, could be felt to dig in and take hold.

But along in the third act, as she came down to the footlights with the rest of the sextette in their "All Alone" number, one face detached itself suddenly from the pesty gray surface of those that spread over the auditorium; became human—individual—and intensely familiar; became the face, unmistakably, of Jimmy Wallace.

It is probable that of all the audience, only two men saw that anything had happened, so brief was the frozen instant while she stood transfixed. One of them was John Galbraith, in the back row, and he let his breath go out again in relief almost in the act of catching it. He guessed well enough what had happened. But it was all right. She was going on as if nothing had happened.

The other man was Jimmy Wallace himself. He relaxed, too, a little sigh of relief when he saw her off in her stride again after that momentary filter. But he hardly looked at the stage after that; stared absent at his program instead, and presently availed himself of the dramatic critic's license and left the theater.

As for Rose herself, in her conscious thoughts she didn't recognize the hope she was feeling, but she knew, in her soul, that he would tell Rodney—that perhaps even before she got back to her dismal little room, Rodney, packing his, would know.

It was so irrational a hope—so unexpected and so well disguised—that she mistook it for fear. But fear never made one's heart glow like that.

That's where all her thoughts were when John Galbraith halted her on the way from the dressing room after the performance was over.

"I know you're tired," he said brusquely. "But I fancied you'd be freer in the morning, and I have to leave for New York on the fast train, so you see, it was now or never."

Strangely enough, that got her. She stared at him almost in consternation. "Do you mean you are going away?" she asked. "Tomorrow?"

"Of course," he said, rather sharply. "I've nothing more to say around here for." He added, as she still seemed not to have got it through her head: "My contract with Goldsmith and Block ended tonight, with the opening performance."

"Of course," she said in deprecation of her stupidity. "And yet it's always seemed that the show was yours; just something that you made good. It doesn't seem possible that it could keep on going with you not there."

"The sincerity of that made it a really fine compliment—just the sort of compliment he'd appreciate. But—the old perversion again—the very freedom with which she said it spoiled it for him.

"I may be missed," he said—it was more of a growl, really—but I shouldn't be regretted, there's always a sort of 'Gaiety' chorus set up by the company when they realize 'I'm gone.' I shall regret it very much," said Rose. "The words would have set his blood on fire if she'd just fluttered over them. But she didn't. She was hopelessly sincere about it. 'You're the

person who's made the six weeks bearable, and, in a way, wonderful. I never could thank you enough for the things you've done for me, though I hope I may try to, some time."

"I don't want any thanks," he said. "And this was completely true. It was something very different from gratitude that he wanted. But he realized how abominably ungrateful his words sounded, and hastened to amend them. 'What I mean is that you don't owe me any. You've done a lot to make this show go as well as it did, in more ways than you know about. It wasn't for me, personally, that you did it. But all the same, I'm grateful. You'll stay with this piece, I suppose, as long as the run lasts. But in the end, what's the idea? Do you want to be an actress?'"

"The notion of just going on—not changing anything or improving anything; doing the same thing over and over again for forty weeks, or even four, seems perfectly ghastly—just to keep going round and round like a horse at the end of a pole. What I'd like to do, now that this is finished, is—well, to start another."

His eyes kindled. "That's it," he said. "That's what I've felt about you all along. I suppose it's the reason I felt you never could be an actress. You see the thing I like to do—the whole fun of the game is getting the thing. Once it's got . . . He snatched his fingers, and with an eager nod she agreed.

"Well, then, look here," he said. "I've an idea that I could use you to good advantage as a sort of personal assistant. There'll be a good deal of work just of the sort you did with the sextette, teaching people to talk and move about like the sort of folk they're supposed to represent. It would be done more if we could teach chorus people to act human. Well, you can do that better than I, that's the plain truth. Under this new contract of mine, that I expect to sign in a day or two, I'll simply have to have somebody. And then, of course, there's the costume thing. That's a great game, and I think you've a talent for it."

"There you are! The job will be paid from the first a great deal better than what you've got here. And the continuing end of it, if you succeed, would run to real money. Well, how about it?"

"But," said Rose, a little breathlessly, "but don't I have to stay home with 'The Girl Upstairs'? I couldn't just leave, could I?"

"Oh, I shouldn't be ready for you just yet, anyway," he said. "I'll write when I am, and by that time you'll be perfectly free to give them your two weeks' notice. They'll be annoyed, of course; but, after all, you've given them more than their money's worth already. Well—will you come if I write?"

"It seems too wonderful to be true," she said. "Yes, I'll come, of course."

He gazed at her in a sort of fascination. Her eyes were stony, her lips a little parted, and she was so still she seemed not even to be breathing. But the eyes weren't looking at him. Another vision filled them. "The vision—oh, he was sure of it now!—of that 'only one' whoever he was, that mattered."

"I won't keep you any longer," he said. "I'll have them get a taxi and send you home."

She said she didn't want a taxi. He didn't desire to her wish to be put on a car, and at the crossing where they waited for it after an almost silent walk, he did manage to shake hands and tell her she'd hear from him soon.

But he kicked his way to the curb after the car had carried her off, and marched to his hotel in a sort of baffled fury. He didn't know exactly what it was he'd wanted. But he did know, with a perfectly abysmal conviction, that he was a fool!

CHAPTER XX.

Anticlimax.

It was out of the limbo of the unforeseeable that the billed instrument of Fate appeared to tell Rodney about Rose. He was a country lawyer from down-state, who had been in Chicago three or four days, spending an hour or two of every day in Rodney's office in consultation with him, and, for the rest of the time, dangle about, more or less at a loose end. A belated sense of this struck Rodney at the end of their last consultation.

"I'm sorry I haven't been able to do more," Rodney said—no nothing, really, in the way of showing you good time. As a matter of fact, I've spent every evening this week here in the office."

"Oh, I haven't lacked for entertainment," the man said. "We have seen the city a pretty lively place. I went to see a show just last night called 'The Girl Upstairs.' I suppose you've seen it."

"No," said Rodney, "I haven't."

"Well, it was downright funny. I haven't laughed so hard in a year. If you want a real good time, you go to see it."

The last part of this conversation took place in the outer office. Rodney saw the man off with a final handshake, closed the door after him, and strolled irresolutely back toward Miss Bench's desk.

It was true, he'd been taking it on rather recklessly during the past two months. But they'd been pretty sterile, those long, solitary evening hours. He'd worked fitfully, grinding away by brute strength for a while; and then, in a frenzy of impatience, thrusting the legal rubbish out of the way and letting the swing of his great failure usurp his mind and his memories.

"Telephone over to the University club," he said suddenly to Miss Bench, "and see if you can get me a seat for 'The Girl Upstairs.'"

The office boy was out on an errand and in his absence the switchboard was in Miss Bench's care. She arose obediently and moved over to the switchboard, then began fumbling with the directory.

"No," said Rodney, "I haven't."

"Well, it was downright funny. I haven't laughed so hard in a year. If you want a real good time, you go to see it."

The last part of this conversation took place in the outer office. Rodney saw the man off with a final handshake, closed the door after him, and strolled irresolutely back toward Miss Bench's desk.

It was true, he'd been taking it on rather recklessly during the past two months. But they'd been pretty sterile, those long, solitary evening hours. He'd worked fitfully, grinding away by brute strength for a while; and then, in a frenzy of impatience, thrusting the legal rubbish out of the way and letting the swing of his great failure usurp his mind and his memories.

"Telephone over to the University club," he said suddenly to Miss Bench, "and see if you can get me a seat for 'The Girl Upstairs.'"

The office boy was out on an errand and in his absence the switchboard was in Miss Bench's care. She arose obediently and moved over to the switchboard, then began fumbling with the directory.

"Yes, Miss Bench," said Rodney. "What's the number of the University club?"

He was looking at her now with undisguised curiosity. She was acting, for a perfectly inflexible machine like Miss Bench, almost queer. Without looking around at him, she said: "Mr. Aldrich, you won't like that show. If you go, you'll be sorry."

While he was still staring at her, young Craig came bursting blithely out of his office. "Oh, Miss Bench!" he said, and then stopped short, seeing that something had happened.

"Craig?" he said. "Miss Bench doesn't want me to see 'The Girl Upstairs.' She says I won't like it. Do you agree with her?"

A flare of red came into the boy's face, and his jaw dropped. Then, as well as he could, he pulled himself together. "Yes, sir," he said, swung around, and marched back into his own cubbyhole.

"You needn't telephone, Miss Bench," said Rodney curiously. And, without another word, he put on his hat and coat, walked straight over to the club and told the man at the clerk counter to get him a ticket for tonight's performance of "The Girl Upstairs."

It was after five, and he decided he might as well dine here. So he went up to the lounge, armed himself with an evening paper, and dropped into a big leather chair.

But all his carefully contrived environment hadn't the power, it seemed, to shift the current of his thoughts. He was thinking of the evening paper of Miss Bench and young Craig, which really got queer the more one thought about it.

He flung down his paper and went into the adjoining room. The large round table nearest the door was pre-occupied by a group of men he knew, and he came up with the intention of dropping into the one vacant chair. But just before the first of them caught a glimpse of him he picked up the phrase "The Girl Upstairs." And there a lawyer in the group looked up and recognized him. "Hello, Aldrich," he said, and the flash of

silence that followed had a galvanic quality. The others began urging him to sit down, but he was too busy looking for somebody, and walked away down the room and out the farther door.

He knew now that he was afraid. Yet the thing he was afraid of refused to come out into the open where he could see it and know what it was. He still believed that he didn't know what it was when he walked past the framed photographs in the lobby of the theater without looking at them and stopped at the box office to exchange his seat, well down in front, for one near the back of the theater.

But when the sextette made their first entrance upon the stage, he knew that he had known for a good many hours.

He never stirred from his seat during other of the intermissions. But along in the third act he got up and went out.

The knout that flogged his soul had a score of lashes, each with the sting of its own peculiar venom. Everybody who knew him, his closer friends and his casual acquaintances as well, must have known for weeks of this disaster. His friends had been sorry for him, with just a grain of contempt; his acquaintances had grinned over it with just a pleasurable salt of pity. "Do you know Aldrich? Well, his wife's in the chorus at the Globe theater. And he doesn't know it, poor devil."

The northwest wind which had been blowing lately since sundown, had increased in violence to a gale. But he strode out of the lobby and into the street unmoved.

He found the stage door and pulled it open. An intermittent roar of hand-clapping, increasing and diminishing with the rapid rise and fall of the curtain, told him that the performance was just over.

A doorman stopped him and asked him what he wanted.

"I want to see Mrs. Aldrich," he said. "Mrs. Rodney Aldrich."

"No such person here," said the man, and Rodney, in his rage, snatched the doorman's arm, and, without a word, he swung around, and marched back into his own cubbyhole.

"No," said Rodney, "I haven't."

"Well, it was downright funny. I haven't laughed so hard in a year. If you want a real good time, you go to see it."

The last part of this conversation took place in the outer office. Rodney saw the man off with a final handshake, closed the door after him, and strolled irresolutely back toward Miss Bench's desk.

It was true, he'd been taking it on rather recklessly during the past two months. But they'd been pretty sterile, those long, solitary evening hours. He'd worked fitfully, grinding away by brute strength for a while; and then, in a frenzy of impatience, thrusting the legal rubbish out of the way and letting the swing of his great failure usurp his mind and his memories.

"Telephone over to the University club," he said suddenly to Miss Bench, "and see if you can get me a seat for 'The Girl Upstairs.'"

The office boy was out on an errand and in his absence the switchboard was in Miss Bench's care. She arose obediently and moved over to the switchboard, then began fumbling with the directory.

"Yes, Miss Bench," said Rodney. "What's the number of the University club?"

He was looking at her now with undisguised curiosity. She was acting, for a perfectly inflexible machine like Miss Bench, almost queer. Without looking around at him, she said: "Mr. Aldrich, you won't like that show. If you go, you'll be sorry."

While he was still staring at her, young Craig came bursting blithely out of his office. "Oh, Miss Bench!" he said, and then stopped short, seeing that something had happened.

"Craig?" he said. "Miss Bench doesn't want me to see 'The Girl Upstairs.' She says I won't like it. Do you agree with her?"

A flare of red came into the boy's face, and his jaw dropped. Then, as well as he could, he pulled himself together. "Yes, sir," he said, swung around, and marched back into his own cubbyhole.

"You needn't telephone, Miss Bench," said Rodney curiously. And, without another word, he put on his hat and coat, walked straight over to the club and told the man at the clerk counter to get him a ticket for tonight's performance of "The Girl Upstairs."

It was after five, and he decided he might as well dine here. So he went up to the lounge, armed himself with an evening paper, and dropped into a big leather chair.

But all his carefully contrived environment hadn't the power, it seemed, to shift the current of his thoughts. He was thinking of the evening paper of Miss Bench and young Craig, which really got queer the more one thought about it.

He flung down his paper and went into the adjoining room. The large round table nearest the door was pre-occupied by a group of men he knew, and he came up with the intention of dropping into the one vacant chair. But just before the first of them caught a glimpse of him he picked up the phrase "The Girl Upstairs." And there a lawyer in the group looked up and recognized him. "Hello, Aldrich," he said, and the flash of

silence that followed had a galvanic quality. The others began urging him to sit down, but he was too busy looking for somebody, and walked away down the room and out the farther door.

He knew now that he was afraid. Yet the thing he was afraid of refused to come out into the open where he could see it and know what it was. He still believed that he didn't know what it was when he walked past the framed photographs in the lobby of the theater without looking at them and stopped at the box office to exchange his seat, well down in front, for one near the back of the theater.

But when the sextette made their first entrance upon the stage, he knew that he had known for a good many hours.

He never stirred from his seat during other of the intermissions. But along in the third act he got up and went out.

The knout that flogged his soul had a score of lashes, each with the sting of its own peculiar venom. Everybody who knew him, his closer friends and his casual acquaintances as well, must have known for weeks of this disaster. His friends had been sorry for him, with just a grain of contempt; his acquaintances had grinned over it with just a pleasurable salt of pity. "Do you know Aldrich? Well, his wife's in the chorus at the Globe theater. And he doesn't know it, poor devil."

The northwest wind which had been blowing lately since sundown, had increased in violence to a gale. But he strode out of the lobby and into the street unmoved.

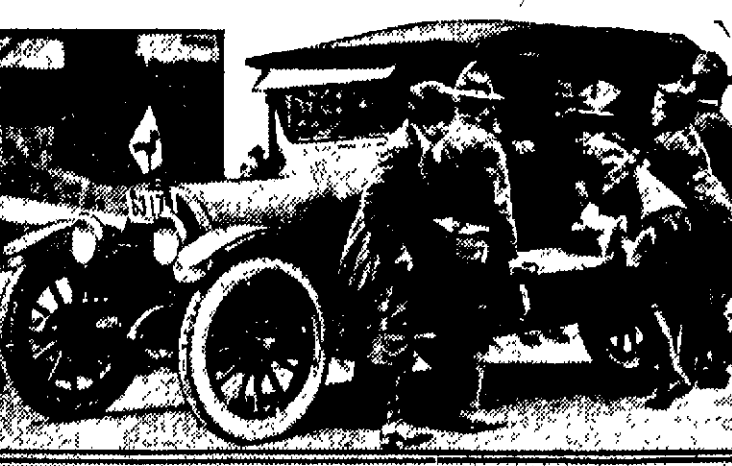
He found the stage door and pulled it open. An intermittent roar of hand-clapping, increasing and diminishing with the rapid rise and fall of the curtain, told him that the performance was just over.

A doorman stopped him and asked him what he wanted.

"I want to see Mrs. Aldrich," he said. "Mrs. Rodney Aldrich."

"No such person here," said the man, and Rodney, in his rage, snatched the doorman's arm, and, without a word, he swung around, and marched back into his own cubbyhole.

WOMEN IN THEIR FIRST ACTIVE WAR DUTY



Members of the women's motor ambulance corps of the American Red Cross are now engaged in active field work. The picture shows the first actual duty performed by members of the corps, when two sick soldiers were transported from a camp "somewhere in Virginia" to the engineer barracks hospital in Washington. Mrs. William Colby Rucker, wife of a doctor in the public health service, drove the car and Mrs. M. R. Blumenberg acted as her helper. They were selected for the task by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, organizer of the corps. The trip was made over rough roads in good time. Mrs. Rucker is at the left of the picture and Mrs. Blumenberg at the right. Captain Phelps of the Army War College is helping one of the soldiers to a stretcher. The other sick man is in the machine.

Most Women Serve Too Many Varieties of Food at One Meal, Says College Expert.

Food conservation is quite as important as food production. People of this country can profit by the experience of European nations at war, and at the same time effect a great saving in their living expenses. European peoples started conserving food when they were forced to do so, but the people of this country can avert the necessity by beginning now. These are the conclusions of food experts.

Miss Bub Bell of the Missouri College of Agriculture is of the opinion that most women serve too many foods at a meal. "A meal may be well-balanced and appetizing, and still be subject to reduction without loss to body needs," said Miss Bell. "By cutting down the number of foods served the cost of meals can be materially decreased. Furthermore, there is no necessity for folks to eat more than they need. By doing without the excess which is usually consumed, we can make available just that much more food for future needs."

Miss Bell cited the following meal as typical: "Clear soup, macaroni and cheese, lettuce and beet salad, apple sauce, bread and butter, cream pie." This meal will be just as well balanced and much more economical if it is simplified thus: "Macaroni and cheese, lettuce salad, bread and butter, apple sauce."

"In like manner," she concluded, "in planning meals, see first that the necessary classes of food are represented and then see how few dishes may be served, rather than how many."

Poultry Pointers.

Do not allow ducklings and goslings to swim, for that checks their growth. A late-hatched chick well grown is more profitable than an early chick that has been neglected. Never allow growing chicks to occupy the same yards or to run with the mature fowls, but keep the youngsters separate on clean ground.

Much of the profit in poultry raising depends on whether the chicks grow rapidly and uniformly, and that means whether they have the right kind of care and feed.

There is no economy in feeding entirely on one grain, or even two grains, because better results can be obtained for less money if a variety is furnished the fowls and chicks.

Although young geese will sometimes pick up enough food to keep from starving, they will not make enough growth to be profitable unless fed liberally when young and given enough feed to make up, with what they get on the range, a full ration.

Wherever ground, where other chicks or fowls have not been during the season, is necessary for the best results with little chicks, especially the late-hatched ones, because ground which has been used by others is likely to be more or less foul and may contain disease germs.

Be sure that ducklings and goslings are given water in dishes, fountains or troughs large enough so that the most of the flock can drink at one time during meals, and so arranged that each can get its head into the water up to its eyes but cannot tip the dish over or get its feet into the water.

Around the World.

Panama taxes retail stores. Argentina imports beer supplies. Greeks in America are adopting sandals. Spain is to have a second auto factory.

London tailors have won increased wages. United States now supplies half the world's coal. British Columbia is increasing paper pulp output. French capitalists are developing Spanish coal mines. United States authorities refuse to change name of Mount Rainier to Mount Tacoma.

Something New Under Sun.

Coins placed in a change holder intended for public places complete an electric circuit and cause a picture or advertisement to be illuminated. A New York inventor's wheeled serving tray can be elevated to any convenient height and its top slid to one side for the use of bedridden invalids.

An automobile tire of British invention that is said to be almost as resilient as rubber is made of several metals bands, separated by aluminum blocks.

Forcing plants by immersing their branches and leaves in hot water while the earth is kept dry has been found very advantageous by a German florist.

Operated by an electric motor, a fountain has been invented that uses the same water repeatedly so that there is no appreciable consumption of the supply.

Go that baggage cannot fall out on passengers' heads a new rack for railroad cars is almost completely installed.

Blackbirds of Two Kinds; One Deserves No Quarter, Other Has Good Qualities.

The lark has two sable relatives, very numerous, which have long been of ill repute. One is the grackle, our common, but snaky-looking "blackbird," and the other is the black crow. It is actually, by the way, that crow is of a manifold straw yellow, and his place in the list of birds without protection. He does destroy many bad bugs, especially cutworms and other ground infesting nuisances, but he also plunders the grain, spoils a deal of corn in the milk and systematically raids the nests of his smaller neighbors, the wood seed gleaners and small insect scav

FIELD DAY AT THE EXPERIMENT FARM

In spite of the threatening weather and busy time harvesting the hay crop, the Field Day held at the Experiment Station was a most successful meeting. The session this year was held somewhat earlier than in previous years so that the crops could be inspected to the best advantage. This happened to come at a time when owing to the unfavorable weather the haying season was prolonged later than usual.

The program proved to be interesting as well as profitable to all people who took the day off to attend the doings. From the time Mr. F. L. Minsch called the meeting to order until the noon dinner, there was something doing all the time.

It. L. Russell of the college of agriculture was the first speaker in the morning. His subject was one of particular interest at this time. The keynote of Dean Russell's speech was the conservation of food stuffs. "Under ordinary conditions each human being consumes on the average about six bushels of wheat a year, that is, in bread and feed," said Mr. Russell. "Under average conditions we waste enough so that we can expect to have Europe two bushels per acre. Owing to the shortage of the wheat crop, it will be necessary in order to have sufficient wheat to supply the nation, to the waste to be reduced in a great measure."

Other cereals, such as corn, for example. Another factor of great importance is increasing not the acreage so much as the yield per acre. In Wisconsin, of course, there is considerable new land which may be brought under cultivation, but it is a large section of the United States it is the acreage yield that should be increased.

Right along this idea of conservation we should also consider the ravages of pests, diseases and weeds. Each of these causes a loss of from 10 to 20 percent of the crop. In Wisconsin, the loss of the crop of the various diseases. The loss in the various diseases. The loss in the various diseases. The loss in the various diseases.

Mr. Russell closed by making a plea for the conservation of food. He said that the loss of the crop of the various diseases. The loss in the various diseases. The loss in the various diseases. The loss in the various diseases.

Mr. Halpin, the head of the poultry department, followed Miss Brannagan and pointed out to the visitors the importance of keeping flocks whose birds are well kept. Mr. Halpin had with him some birds from the poultry department whose records are well known. He advised the poultry enthusiasts to keep records of their best laying hens and only breed from the best hens.

Mr. Halpin also told of methods of exterminating the vermin and the importance of this kind of work, especially during the hot summer months when these pests bother the chickens more than they do other seasons of the year. The vermin section was taken in hand by Mr. F. L. Minsch and B. J. Delviche and went over the farm inspecting the crops grown on the station farm. One of the important things which interested the visitors was the varieties of fall wheat grown on the farm. For the last five years the station has been experimenting with wheat both spring and fall varieties. Thus far the fall wheat has proven decidedly better than the spring varieties. One of the best fall wheats grown now on the farm is the Kharkov No. 208. This wheat has been grown for a number of years and yielded an average yield of 30 bushels per acre. Spring wheats thus far have not been a success owing to the fact that the wheat has been hit by the rust and the insects.

Mr. T. L. Bewick, state club leader, had charge of the young people in the contest work. This proved to be a very interesting session for the kids. Teams were lined up, named and weighed. Wausau and Marshfield, both teams chose sides and took part in the following contests: the 100-yard dash; shot-put, and the standing broad jump. The Wausau team was captained by Merrill Gates of Sherry and defeated the Marshfield team captained by Verne, the score being 23 to 21, in favor of Wausau. The highest individual

score was carried off by Lawrence Banderob, and the second prize by Paul Trotter. An exhibit of common weeds was next taken up, the question being to name the different weeds on display. The young people about a dozen in number, entered the contest with a good deal of interest, and not only the young people, but also the older people spent a great deal of time going over the display and asking questions as to the identity of some of them. Lawrence Banderob was able to name thirty out of the thirty-three, and was given first place, and Paul Trotter took second.

A new feature put on for the first time at the annual doings was the games and sports for the little tots. So frequently do the people find the days work uninteresting and become restless. This year two competent teachers took the little ones in charge and went through a series of exercises and games under the most approved kindergarten fashion. Katherine Krause and Dorothy Whitlington had this part of the program in charge and spent an interesting hour with the little people.

PROTECTING HORSES Wisconsin Humane Society Issues Hot Weather Rules

"Old Dobbin" will pass the summer in comfort if Wisconsin cities drivers observe the rules for the hot weather care of horses which were just been issued by the Wisconsin Humane society. The bulletin, which will be distributed broadcast throughout the state, is as follows:

1. Keep the horse in a cool, dry place.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will do him no harm. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not let him water him at night after he has eaten his hay.
4. When he comes in from work, sponge him with cool water. Wipe his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
5. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.
6. If the horse is hot, give him a mash of lukewarm, and add a teaspoonful of saltpetre.
7. Do not use a horse hat, unless it is a canopy top hat. The ordinary horse head does more harm than good.
8. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If it is worse than nothing.
9. If the horse is hot, wipe him with a sponge over his head, neck, and body. If he is hot, wipe him with a sponge over his head, neck, and body. If he is hot, wipe him with a sponge over his head, neck, and body.
10. If the horse is hot, wipe him with a sponge over his head, neck, and body. If he is hot, wipe him with a sponge over his head, neck, and body. If he is hot, wipe him with a sponge over his head, neck, and body.
11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating, or if he breathes short and quick, or if he has more droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.
12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable or in the barn, outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Little Girls Drowned.—Nelda and Nora Wagner and Lorna Luster, girls ranging in age from ten to thirteen years were drowned Thursday morning in the state of Wisconsin. The girls were in a boat on the O'Neill creek in the city limits. Mrs. John Howard, an invalid, was the only witness to the triple tragedy and unable to render assistance, they sank before her eyes. It seems that the girls were playing on the top of a large rock which was close to the bank but just above a deep hole in the creek. In some manner the two girls slipped from the rock, the water at the edge being about ten feet deep. Nelda, the older of the three went to their assistance but unable to help, she sank last. The girls were found by the news of the drowning was made known rescuers went to the scene and soon recovered the bodies, but all efforts at resuscitation were of no avail.

Stevens Point Journal: August Lutschki, flower lover, wanted too much for his money, and in consequence paid much out of his money today for what he did get.

On the evening of May 14, he was arrested by Special Deputy State Constable Warden James C. Juselson on the charge of using criminal force to take fish from Lake Mendota. He was taken just after he had set one of his nets. In county court before Judge J. A. Mural he was found guilty and fined \$25 and costs. The court was \$27.75, thus bringing the total for his exploit up to \$52.75.

The alternative given was that of 90 days in county jail at hard labor. The matter was not settled at the time of going to press this afternoon.

Camp of Ministers.—There is located near Three Lakes a colony of ministers from various points throughout the United States spend the summer. The colony is known as the Ladysmith Point association and is located on a point of land between the lakes and Little Port Lakes. The founder of the colony is a former pastor of Oaklawn, who bought up considerable land and sold it to some of his friends. The summer visitors now have an incorporated society, which owns forty or fifty acres of woodland, which serve as common source of supply for fuel. They have their own clubhouse and other comfortable conveniences. There are a few regulations, but only such as are necessary where a number of families are living comparatively near each other. A unique feature of the camp is the professional and business people in the Sunday visitor service which was inaugurated about twelve years ago and has steadily grown in popularity. After a day spent in tramping through the woods to examine the various canoes, the campers and visitors of the region gather at the point, in numbers from fifty to one hundred for a service conducted by one of the ministers of the colony. The ministers in their wandering thru the woods and in their investigation of the lakes have found a number of trout streams, and on every day except Sunday the members of the colony spend much time in hunting and fishing.—Rhinelander News North.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing Fri., July 27 Ending Tuesday, July 31

In order to reduce our stocks before taking inventory we are offering a fine lot of reasonable merchandise at prices lower than market quotations today. Our aim to constantly keep the newest, up-to-the-minute merchandise before our patrons prompts us to make these sacrifices, in order that we may be ready to receive our new fall lines which will soon be here.

July Clearance Specials

- Silks and Voiles at 1/4 off—Taffetas, crepe de chene.
- Remnants at Half Price—A choice lot of materials in desirable lengths at Half Price.
- \$2.00 Parasols \$1.69—These pretty sun shades are well worth the regular price of \$2.00. Special during this sale at each only \$1.69.
- 50c White Goods 29c—A big bargain in this lot of fancy white striped and dotted wash goods and crepe. Regular price per yard 50c. Clearing Sale price only \$29c.
- \$3.75 Linen Napkins \$2.98—A big lot of genuine all linen napkins in pretty patterns, size 22 inches square. Regular price per dozen \$3.75, special sale price per doz \$2.98.
- Bleached Crash Towelling 11c—Good quality union linen crash towelling, bleached or unbleached, 17 inches wide. This towelling is worth several cents per yard more than we are asking. Special sale price per yard, only \$11c.
- 60c Kayser Silk Gloves 45c—A nice assortment of Kayser's double finger tip silk gloves, sizes 6, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, colors tan, brown and pongee. Regular price per pair 60c. Special sale price \$45c.
- \$1.15 Kayser's Silk Gloves 89c—Genuine Kayser's 16-button silk gloves, sizes 6 to 7 1/2, colors black, white, grey and pongee. Regular price \$1.15. Special sale price per pair \$89c.
- 75c Lavallieres 58c—One lot of pretty gold filled lavallieres in a variety of settings. Regular price 75c. Sale price only \$58c.
- 25c Beauty Pins 18c—Gold filled and gold plated beauty pins, regular price per set of two is 25c. Special sale price \$18c.
- Embroidered Flouncings at 1/4 Off—A nice lot of embroidered voile flouncings, both plain and colored embroidery, regular price \$1.25 up to \$2.00. Special during this sale at 1/4 Off the Regular Prices. Will make pretty Russian blouses.
- Oriental Flouncings at Half Price—A nice lot of Oriental flouncings, very pretty, in widths from 18 to 36 inches. Regular prices 68c up to \$2.75 per yard. Special during this sale at \$1.39 Half Regular Price.
- 50c Motor Veilings 25c—This lot contains some very pretty shades in motor veilings, regular price per yard 50c. Special sale price only \$25c.
- Dress Ginghams 11c—A case of good quality dress ginghams in pretty stripes, checks and plaids, a big value. Special sale price per yard \$11c.
- Calicoes 8 1/2c—A big lot of calicoes both light and darks. Special during this sale at only \$8 1/2c.
- Vanta Vests and Bands at 1/4 Off—Genuine Vanta Vests in cotton, wool and silk and wool, regular old prices range from 24c up to 95c. Buy these, they are very cheap during this sale at 1/4 Off Regular Price.
- Ladies 50c Vests 35c—One lot ladies fine gauze vests, sleeveless style, regular price 50c. Special sale price each \$35c.
- Ladies \$1.00 Union Suits 68c—One large lot of ladies summer weight union suits sleeveless and umbrella and tight knee, assorted sizes 34 to 42, regular values up to \$1.00. Special during this sale at \$68c.
- Ladies 15c Hose 10c—Ladies tan and black cotton hose, sizes 9, 9 1/2 and 10, regular 15c values. Special sale price pair \$10c.
- \$1.35 Corset Covers 89c—A special lot of ladies crepe de chene corset covers, very pretty and well made, regular price each \$1.35. Special sale price \$89c.
- \$1.65 Combination Suits 98c—Ladies combination suits, trimmed with pretty embroidery and lace, regular values up to \$1.65. Special sale price each \$98c.
- Misses 98c Princess Slips 39c—An assortment of Misses white, pink and blue Princess slips, regular price 98c. Special sale price each only \$39c.
- \$1.50 Untrimmed Shapes 75c—Ladies untrimmed shapes, all colors, regular prices \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special during sale at each only \$75c.
- Big Lot of Trimmed Hats \$1.00—A nice lot of ladies trimmed hats, very pretty, some values up to \$5.00. Special during sale at each only \$1.00.

Ladies', Misses, and Children's Summer Apparel Greatly Reduced

- \$3.50 BLOUSES \$1.75
One lot of colored Jap silk and lingerie blouses that originally sold up to \$3.50. Special for this sale each \$1.75.
- WOMEN'S SUITS HALF PRICE
During the July Clearance Sale we will offer any cotton suit, colored silk suit, Jersey suit or wool suit in our entire stock of ladies' and Misses garments at exactly Half Price.
- SILK AND COTTON DRESSES HALF PRICE
One lot of ladies and Misses colored cotton dresses and silk dresses will be offered during this sale at exactly Half Price. Don't fail to see them.
- COLORED COTTON TUB SKIRTS HALF PRICE
Select any colored cotton tub skirt from our stock during this sale at Half Price.
- WHITE TUB SKIRTS REDUCED 25 PER CENT
Our line of white tub skirts offers a large range of pretty styles, in all the popular new materials, which are mostly pre-shrunk. This insures lasting satisfaction and perfect fit. Make your selections now at One-Fourth of the price Off.
- CHILDRENS DRESSES REDUCED 25 PER CENT
Childrens beautiful summer dresses in gingham, nets, organdies, etc., all sizes 2 to 14 years, will be offered at One-Fourth the Price Off.
- 35c SUNBONNETS 25c
Your choice of any Sunbonnet in our entire stock at each \$25c.

"Wear-Ever"

LIMITED—Special offer expires on date named in coupon. Thereafter price will be \$2.40.

\$2.40 Set of Aluminum Saucepans
1 quart, 1 1/2 quarts, 2 1/2 quarts

For ONLY \$1.39
and the coupon if presented on or before August 1st

Get this set of pans and see for yourself why so many women prefer "Wear-Ever" to other kinds of aluminum and enameled utensils. See why so many are equipping their kitchens with complete "Wear-Ever" outfits.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

The stores named below will honor "Wear-Ever" coupons if presented on or before date named in coupon.

Ask to See This Set
In our Hardware Department Basement
Cut out the Coupon! Get your Set TODAY!

"Wear-Ever" Coupon
We will accept this coupon and \$1.39 in payment for the special set of three "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Sauce Pans which sells regularly at \$2.40, provided you present coupon at store on or before Aug. 1st

Name.....
City..... Date.....
Address.....
JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY

July Clearance Specials Clothing Department

- Boys \$2.00 Suits \$1.68—Boys Knickerbocker suits, all sizes in blue, brown and grey mixtures, no plain colors. Regular \$2.00 values. Special for this sale each \$1.68.
- Boys \$2.65, \$2.75 and \$3.00 Suits \$2.45—These are the finer grade of boys suits and sell regularly for \$2.65, \$2.75 and \$3.00. They are Knickerbocker style and come in all sizes in the following mixtures: blue, brown and grey; no plain colors.
- Mens and Young Mens Suits \$9.95, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.00 Values now \$9.50—These suits come in mixtures only, in browns, blues and greys, and are exceptional values at the original selling prices. Good range of sizes, regular \$9.95, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.00 values. Special for this sale \$9.50.
- Mens and Young Mens \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25 Suits \$18.75—During the July Clearance Sale we will offer one lot of mens and young mens suits that originally sold at \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 at each \$18.75. These suits come in mixtures only.

Shoe Department

- \$1.00 Mens Fine Oxfords \$2.95—One large lot of mens fine Oxfords in black or tan, leather, fibre or rubber soles on custom lasts, also black high toe styles in lace or button. We have most sizes. Exceptional values at \$4.00 a pair. July Clearance sale price \$2.95.
- \$2.00 and \$2.25 Mens White Oxfords \$1.69—Mens white canvas Oxfords, an ideal summer style with white rubber soles and heels nearly all sizes. July Clearance Sale \$1.69.
- \$3.00 and \$3.50 Womens Low Shoes \$2.45—One large lot of womens fine pumps in plain and strapped styles, patent, dull and bright kid leathers in a variety of patterns and designs, lots are broken, but we have nearly all sizes in some styles, all exceptionally fine values, while they last at only \$2.45.
- Womens House or Garden Slippers \$1.69—One large lot of womens low-heeled comfort slippers for house or garden wear, all wide widths in laced or side gore styles, a serviceable low priced slipper, on our bargain table, while they last \$1.69.
- 20% Off on all Childrens Low Shoes—Including all low-heeled styles up to size 6 in big girl sizes, patents and dull leathers in striped or plain pumps, also white canvas one strap pumps, all going at 20% off the selling price.

Other Good Bargains Always
On Bargain Tables

July Clearance Specials in Our Grocery Dept.

- Do You Need Fruit Jars, Covers or Rubbers?
Our Stock is Large and Complete
EXTRA SPECIAL FOR A FEW DAYS
- Pint Mason Jars, dozen \$55c
Quart Mason Jars, dozen \$63c
Two-quart Mason Jars, dozen \$83c
Gray Jar Rubbers, dozen \$7c
3 dozen for \$20c
Galvanic Soap, per bar \$5c
(Not over 7 bars to a customer)
- Cuticle Doctor Green Soap, 10c bars \$5c
(This soap is positively the best bargain ever offered.)
- Gold Dust Washing Powder, the large size package, worth 30c, on sale \$22c
Coffee, No. 1 Santos, a fine drink the lb. \$19c
Standard Smoking Tobacco, 7-oz. pkgs. \$15c
14-oz. package \$30c
Cocoanut, bulk, the lb. \$20c
Jello, 3 packages \$25c
Tryphosa, regular 12c package \$9c
12c size Post Toasties \$10c
(Not over 6 packages to a customer)
- Ten Fannings, 1-lb package \$12c
(This is a big snap)
- Indian Chief uncolored Japan Tea at 48c the pound is a big bargain.
- Matches that will burn, the pkg. \$5c.

Drug Department

- Initial Stationery and Correspondence Cards, regular 35c values, special for this sale, per box \$29c.
- Durham Duplex Safety Razors—Regular 35c values. Special at each \$13c.
- Hobsons Almond and Cucumber Cream—For tan and sunburn, regular 25c size \$19c.
- Everbright Polish—Cleans everything, regular 25c size \$19c.
- Steri-Foam—Regular 25c can and a 25c brush, both for \$25c.
- Arbutus Talcum Powder—Flesh or white, regular 25c jar \$19c.
- Euthymol Tooth Paste—Regular 25c size, at this sale \$19c.
- Putnams Dry Cleaner—Regular 25c size, at this sale \$19c.

"Big 3" and "Klean Kwick" Washers

Sold on our liberal payment plan—Thirty Days Free Trial

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

FIELD DAY AT THE EXPERIMENT FARM

In spite of the threatening weather and busy time harvesting the hay crop, the Field Day held at the Experiment Station Farm proved to be a successful meeting. The session this year was held somewhat earlier than in previous years so that the crops could be inspected to the best advantage. This happened to come at a time when owing to the unfavorable weather the hay season was prolonged later than usual.

The program proved to be interesting as well as profitable to all people who took the day off to attend the session. From the time Mr. P. L. Muebach called the meeting to order until the weed and game contest was ended at five o'clock there was something going on all the time.

H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture was the first speaker in the morning. His subject was "The Particular Interest of This Time." The keynote of Dean Russell's speech was the conservation of food stuffs. "Under ordinary conditions each human being consumes on the average about six bushels of wheat a year, that is, in bread and seed," said Mr. Russell. "Under average conditions we raise enough so that we can export 100,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. Europe takes 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. It will be necessary in order to have sufficient wheat to supply the nations of the world to substitute in a measure other crops for wheat. For example, another factor of great importance is increasing the acreage so much as the yield per acre. In northern Wisconsin, and in fact in a large section of the United States it is the average yield that should be increased.

"Right along this idea of conservation we should also consider the ravages of pests, diseases and weeds. Each of these causes a huge loss from the farmers of the United States each year. Hundreds of millions of dollars are wasted by not taking care of the various diseases. The loss from a tuberculosis in dairy cows is a tremendous one. All of these may be lessened through a certain extent by proper care and treatment. Mr. Russell closed by making a plea for the conservation of food stuffs in order to insure the future of our institutions, as has been done in some of the foreign countries. "Our schools," he said, "must be made to conserve food. Any boy or girl cannot afford to do that which is not good for him. I want to urge upon every one of you the necessity of giving the most careful attention to this problem, because it is the rebuilding of this nation after this world struggle is over."

The afternoon program was divided into two sections, one for the women and one for the men. Miss Brannagan of the home economics department gave a home economics display, and the women the women the drying and preserving of food stuffs which are grown ordinarily on the farm or in the back lot. "Vegetables in order to be of economic use must be preserved," said Miss Brannagan, "no drying is done at the present time in fact, this method of preserving food stuffs has become a lost art in the last few years. During the last decade the canning of food stuffs in sealed tins has been the method, but owing to the advanced price of tin, the cost of the preserving of fruits, rather expensive and almost prohibitive in some cases. It is therefore necessary from a financial point of view to resort to methods of less expense in order to preserve not only fruits but also vegetables."

"Peas should be canned when young," continued Miss Brannagan, "before the sugars are changed to starch." The cold pack method was then illustrated by Miss Brannagan. "Dried corn and peas are just as nutritious and just as palatable as if they are canned," Miss Brannagan then discussed the three methods of drying vegetables, one the sun dried, another by means of racks, placed over stoves and the third by means of gas or electrical sources of heat. Her demonstration was listened to very attentively, judging by the number of questions asked by the ladies present. Miss Brannagan had with her a complete file of bulletins bearing on the questions under discussion. These were left with the experiment station and if anyone interested in this phase of work wishes to obtain the same, they may do so by calling up the experiment station.

Mr. Halpin, the head of the poultry department, followed Miss Brannagan and pointed out to the visitors the importance of keeping fowls whose laying qualities are intact. Mr. Halpin had with him some birds from the poultry department whose records are well known. He advised the poultry enthusiasts to keep records of their fowls, and to keep them only bred from the best hens. Mr. Halpin also told of the methods of exterminating the vermin and the importance of this kind of work especially during the hot summer months when these pests bother the chickens more than they do other seasons of the year. The farmer session was taken in hand by Mr. F. L. Muebach and E. J. Delwiche and went over the farm inspecting the crops grown on the station farm. One of the important things which interested the men was the varieties of fall wheat grown on the farm. For the last five years the station has been experimenting with wheat both spring and fall varieties. Thus far the fall wheat has proven decidedly better than the spring varieties. One of the best fall wheats grown now on the farm is Redwheat No. 202. This wheat has been grown for a number of years and yielded an average upward of 30 bushels per acre. Spring wheats thus far have not been so successful owing to the black rust which makes disastrous inroads on the spring wheat. Fall rye is another crop that has been grown and it was urged upon farmers to grow to a greater extent. Both these crops have been uniformly splendid yields on the soil similar to that found in the Marshfield vicinity. Field peas is another crop that showed up splendidly.

"One of our most serious troubles in the raising of oats in this section," said Mr. Muebach, "is the question of lodging. The usual varieties grown in this section are very apt to lodge, especially if the oats follow corn. An early variety of oats was shown the visitors, known as the Sixty Day oats. This grows less straw, heads earlier and is shown to be less liable to lodge than the heavier strawed varieties like the Heritage No. 5 and No. 1." A field of alfalfa brought forth many questions from the visitors. "Do not try to grow alfalfa on soil similar to this," said Mr. Delwiche, "unless you have applied two tons of ground limestone per acre previously. The soil is acid and alfalfa will not make a good stand unless lime is applied. Also be sure and inoculate."

Mr. T. L. Bowick, state club leader, had charge of the young people in the contest work. This proved to be a very interesting session for the kids. Teams were lined up, named respectively, Washburn and Marshfield. Each team chose sides and took part in the following contests: the 100-yard dash; shot-put, and the standing broad jump. The contest was captained by Merrill Gates of Sherry and defeated the Marshfield team captained by Vernon Crocker, the score being 23 to 21, in favor of Washburn. The highest individual

score was carried off by Lawrence Banderob, and the second prize by Emil Hoyer. An exhibit of common weeds was next taken up, the question being to name the different weeds on display. The young people about a dozen in number entered this contest with a good deal of interest, and not only the young people, but also the older people spent a great deal of time going over the display and asking questions as to the identity of some of them. Lawrence Banderob was able to name thirty out of the thirty-three, and was given first place, and Emil Hoyer took second.

A new feature put on for the first time at the annual doings was the games and sports for the little tots. So frequently these little people find the days work uninteresting and become restless. This year two competent teachers took the little ones in charge and went thru a series of exercises and games after the most approved kindergarten fashion. Katherine Krause and Dorothy Whittington had this part of the program in charge and spent an interesting hour with the little people.

PROTECTING HORSES

Wisconsin Humane Society Issues Hot Weather Rules

"Old Dobbin" will pass the summer in comfort if Wisconsin city drivers observe the rules for the hot weather care of horses which have just been issued by the Wisconsin Humane Society. The bulletin, which will be distributed broadcast throughout the state, is as follows:

1. Load lightly, and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a quantity will drink, water him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs.
4. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.
5. On Saturday night, give a bran mash, lukewarm, and add a teaspoonful of saltpetre.
6. Do not use a horse hat, unless it is a canopy top hat. The ordinary hood-shaped hat does more harm than good.
7. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is never of any use. If dry it is worse than nothing.
8. If the horse is overcome by heat get him into the shade, remove his harness and break him out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirit of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre.
9. If the horse is in a pit of sweat, water, or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, sponging cold water, or, if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.
10. If the horse is hot, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.
11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs crossed sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.
12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable, tie him outside with his head under him. Unless he cools off during the night he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

Every effort will be made to secure the observance of these rules and drivers who do not look for the comfort of their horses may be prosecuted.

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Little Girls Drowned.—Nelda and Norma Wagner and Leona Luister, girls ranging in age from ten to thirteen years were drowned Thursday morning in O'Neill creek in the city limits. Mrs. John Howard, an invalid, was the only witness to the triple tragedy and unable to render assistance. She saw the girls were playing on the top of a large rock which was close to the bank but just above a deep hole in the creek. In some manner the two girls slipped from the rock, the water at the edge being about ten feet deep. Nelda, the oldest of the three went to the bottom first, followed by Norma. The three sank together. As soon as the news of the drowning was made known rescuers went to the scene and soon recovered the bodies, but all efforts at resuscitation were of no avail.

Stevens Point Journal.—Wanted Lumbkins, Flower, wanted too much for his money, and in consequence paid much out of his money today for what little he did get. On the evening of May 14, he was arrested by Special Deputy State Constable Warden James C. Justeson on the charge of using trammel nets to take fish from Isherwood creek. He was taken just after he had set one of his nets. A county court before Judge J. A. Muntz was found guilty and fined \$25 and costs. The costs were \$37.75, thus bringing the total for his exploit up to \$62.75. The attorney given to him was that of the county, and the matter was not settled at the time of going to press this afternoon.

Camp of Ministers.—There is located near Three Lakes a colony where ministers from various points throughout the United States spend their summers. The colony is known as the Lakeside Point Association and is located on a point of land between Big and Little Fork lakes. The founder of the colony is a former pastor of Oshkosh, who bought up considerable land and made it a source of supply for fuel. They have their own icehouse and other community conveniences. There are a few regulations, but only such as are necessary where a number of families are living comparatively near each other. A unique feature of the camp of professional and business people is the Sunday vesper service which was inaugurated about a year ago and has steadily grown in popularity. After a day spent in tramping thru the woods, in exercising launches or canoes, the campers and visitors to the region gather at the point, in numbers from fifty to one hundred fifty for a service conducted by one or another of the clergymen. The ministers in their wandering thru the woods and in their investigation of the lakes have found a number of trout streams, and on every day except Sunday the members of the clergy spend much time in hunting and fishing.—Rhinelander New North.

FOR SALE.—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportation, roads, schools and churches. Call on or address F. Dunnebecke, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building. B. N. Fomerville, local agent.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE!

Commencing Fri., July 27 Ending Tuesday, July 31

In order to reduce our stocks before taking inventory we are offering a fine lot of seasonable merchandise at prices lower than market quotations today. Our aim to constantly keep the newest, up-to-the-minute merchandise before our patrons prompts us to make these sacrifices, in order that we may be ready to receive our new fall lines which will soon be here.

July Clearance Specials

Silks and Voiles at 1/4 off—Taffetas, crepe de chene.

Remnants at Half Price—A choice lot of materials in desirable lengths at Half Price.

\$2.00 Parasols \$1.69—These pretty sun shades are well worth the regular price of \$2.00. Special during this sale at each only \$1.69.

50c Whitt Goods 29c—A big bargain in this lot of fancy white striped and dotted wash goods and crepe. Regular price per yard 50c. Clearing sale price only \$29c.

\$3.75 Linen Napkins \$2.98—A big lot of genuine all linen napkins in pretty patterns, size 22 inches square. Regular price per dozen \$3.75, special sale price per doz \$2.98.

Bleached Crash Towelling 11c—Good quality union linen crash towelling, bleached or unbleached, 17 inches wide. This towelling is worth several cents per yard more than we are asking. Special sale price per yard, only \$11c.

60c Kayser Silk Gloves 45c—A nice assortment of Kayser's double finger tip silk gloves, sizes 6, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2; colors tan, brown and pongee. Regular price per pair 60c. Special sale price \$45c.

\$1.15 Kayser's Silk Gloves 89c—Genuine Kayser's 16-button silk gloves, sizes 6 to 7 1/2, colors black, white, grey and pongee. Regular price \$1.15. Special sale price per pair \$89c.

75c Lavallieres 58c—One lot of pretty gold filled lavallieres in a variety of settings. Regular price 75c. Sale price only \$58c.

25c Beauty Pins 18c—Gold filled and gold plated beauty pins, regular price per set of two is 25c. Special sale price \$18c.

Embroidered Flouncings at 1/4 Off—A nice lot of embroidered voile flouncings, both plain and colored embroidery, regular price \$1.25 up to \$2.00. Special during this sale at 1/4 Off the Regular Prices. Will make pretty Russian blouses.

Oriental Flouncings at Half Price—A nice lot of Oriental flouncings, very pretty, in widths from 18 to 36 inches. Regular prices 68c up to \$2.75 per yard. Special during this sale at \$1.39.

50c Motor Veilings 25c—This lot contains some very pretty shades in motor veilings, regular price per yard 50c. Special sale price only \$25c.

Dress Gingham 11c—A case of good quality dress gingham in pretty stripes, checks and plaids, a big value. Special sale price per yard \$11c.

Calicoes 8 1/2c—A big lot of calicoes both lights and darks. Special during this sale at only \$8 1/2c.

Vanta Vests and Bands at 1/4 Off—Genuine Vanta Vests in cotton, wool and silk and wool, regular old prices range from 24c up to 95c. Buy these, they are very cheap during this sale at \$1.39.

Ladies 50c Vests 35c—One lot ladies fine gauze vests, sleeveless style, regular price 50c. Special sale price each \$35c.

Ladies \$1.00 Union Suits 68c—One large lot of ladies summer weight union suits sleeveless and umbrella and tight knee, assorted sizes 34 to 42, regular values up to \$1.00. Special during this sale at \$68c.

Ladies 15c Hose 10c—Ladies tan and black cotton hose, sizes 9, 9 1/2 and 10, regular 15c values. Special sale price pair \$10c.

\$1.35 Corset Covers 89c—A special lot of ladies crepe de chene corset covers, very pretty and well made, regular price each \$1.35. Special sale price \$89c.

\$1.65 Combination Suits 98c—Ladies combination suits, trimmed with pretty embroidery and lace, regular values up to \$1.65. Special sale price each \$98c.

Misses 98c Princess Slips 39c—An assortment of Misses white, pink and blue Princess slips, regular price 98c. Special sale price each only \$39c.

\$1.50 Untrimmed Shapes 75c—Ladies untrimmed shapes, all colors, regular prices \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special during sale at each only \$75c.

Big Lot of Trimmed Hats \$1.00—A nice lot of ladies trimmed hats, very pretty, some values up to \$5.00. Special during sale at each only \$1.00.

Drug Department

Initial Stationery and Correspondence Cards, regular 35c values, special for this sale, per box \$29c.

Durham Duplex Safety Razors—Regular 35c values. Special at each \$15c.

Hobsons Almond and Cucumber Cream—For tan and sunburn, regular 25c size \$19c.

Everbright Polish—Cleans everything, regular 25c size \$19c.

Steri-foam—Regular 25c can and a 25c brush, both for \$19c.

Arbutus Talcum Powder—Flesh or white, regular 25c jar \$19c.

Ladies', Misses, and Children's Summer Apparel Greatly Reduced

\$3.50 BLOUSES \$1.75
One lot of colored Jap silk and lingerie blouses that originally sold up to \$3.50. Special for this sale each \$1.75.

WOMEN'S SUITS HALF PRICE
During the July Clearance Sale we will offer any cotton suit, colored silk suit, Jersey suit or wool suit in our entire stock of ladies' and Misses garments at exactly \$1/2 Half Price.

SILK AND COTTON DRESSES HALF PRICE
One lot of ladies and Misses colored cotton dresses and silk dresses will be offered during this sale at exactly \$1/2 Half Price. Don't fail to see them.

COLORED COTTON TUB SKIRTS HALF PRICE
Select any colored cotton tub skirt from our stock during this sale at \$1/2 Half Price.

WHITE TUB SKIRTS REDUCED 25 PER CENT

Our line of white tub skirts offers a large range of pretty styles, all the popular new materials, which are mostly pre-shrunk. This insures lasting satisfaction and perfect fit. Make your selections now at One-Fourth of the price off.

CHILDRENS DRESSES REDUCED 25 PER CENT

Childrens beautiful summer dresses in gingham, nets, organdies, etc., all sizes 2 to 14 years, will be offered at One-Fourth the Price Off.

35c SUNBONNETS 25c
Your choice of any Sunbonnet in our entire stock at each \$25c.

"Wear-Ever"

LIMITED—Special offer expires on date named in coupon. Thereafter price will be \$2.40.

Aluminum Saucepans 1 quart, 1 1/2 quarts, 2 1/2 quarts

For ONLY

\$1.39

and the coupon if presented on or before

August 1st

Look for this Trade Mark

Get this set of pans and see for yourself why so many women prefer "Wear-Ever" to other kinds of aluminum and enameled utensils. See why so many are equipping their kitchens with complete "Wear-Ever" outfits.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

The stores named below will honor "Wear-Ever" coupons if presented on or before date named in coupon.

Ask to See This Set

In our Hardware Department Basement

Cut out the Coupon! Get your Set TODAY!

"Wear-Ever" Coupon

We will accept this coupon and \$1.39 in payment for the special set of three "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Sauce Pans, regularly at \$2.40 provided you present coupon at store on or before Aug. 1st

Name _____ Date _____

City _____ Address _____

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY

"Big 3" and "Klean Wick" Washers

Sold on our liberal payment plan—Thirty Days Free Trial

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

July Clearance Specials Clothing Department

Boys \$2.00 Suits \$1.68—Boys Knickerbocker suits, all sizes in blue, brown and grey mixtures, no plain colors. Regular \$2.00 values. Special for this sale each \$1.68.

Boys \$2.65, \$2.75 and \$3.00 Suits \$2.45—These are the finer grade of boys suits and sell regularly for \$2.65, \$2.75 and \$3.00. They are Knickerbocker style and come in all sizes in the following mixtures: blue, brown and grey; no plain colors.

Mens and Young Mens Suits \$9.95, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.00 Values now \$9.50—These suits come in mixtures only, in browns, blues and greys, and are exceptional values at the original selling prices. Good range of sizes, regular \$9.95, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.00 values. Special for this sale \$9.50.

Mens and Young Mens \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25 Suits \$18.75—During the July Clearance Sale we will offer one lot of mens and young mens suits that originally sold at \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 at each \$18.75. These suits come in mixtures only.

Shoe Department

\$4.00 Mens Fine Oxfords \$2.95—One large lot of mens fine Oxfords in black or tan, leather, fibre or rubber soles on custom lasts, also black high toe styles in lace or button. We have most sizes. Exceptional value at \$4.00 a pair. July Clearance sale price \$2.95.

\$2.00 and \$2.25 Mens White Oxfords \$1.69—Mens white canvas Oxfords, an ideal summer style with white rubber soles and heels nearly all sizes. July Clearance Sale \$1.69.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Womens Low Shoes \$2.45—One large lot of womens fine pumps in plain and strapped styles, patent, dull and bright kid leathers in a variety of patterns and designs, lots are broken, but we have nearly all sizes in some styles, all exceptionally fine values, while they last at only \$2.45.

Womens House or Garden Slippers \$1.69—One large lot of womens low-heeled comfort slippers for house or garden wear, all widths in lace or side gore styles, a serviceable low priced slipper, on our bargain table, while they last \$1.69.

20% Off on all Childrens Low Shoes—Including all low-heeled styles up to size 6 in big girl sizes, patents and dull leathers in striped or plain pumps, also white canvas one strap pumps, all going at 20% off the selling price.

Other Good Bargains Always On Bargain Tables

July Clearance Specials in Our Grocery Dept.

Do You Need Fruit Jars, Covers or Rubbers? Our Stock is Large and Complete

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR A FEW DAYS

Pint Mason Jars, dozen \$55c

Quart Mason Jars, dozen \$60c

Two-quart Mason Jars, dozen \$80c

Gray Jar Rubbers, dozen \$70c

3 dozen for \$20c

Galvanic Soap, per bar \$5c

(Not over 7 bars to a customer)

Cuticle Doctor Green Soap, 10c bars \$5c

(This soap is positively the best bargain ever offered.)

Gold Dust Washing Powder, the large size package, worth 30c, on sale \$22c

Coffee, No. 1 Santos, a fine drink the lb. \$19c

Standard Smoking Tobacco, 7-oz. pkgs. \$15c

14-oz. package \$30c

Cocoonat, bulk, the lb. \$20c

Jello, 3 packages \$25c

Tryphosa, regular 12c package \$9c

12c size Post Toasties \$10c

(Not over 6 packages to a customer)

Tea Fannings, 1-lb package \$12c

(This is a big snap)

Indian Chief uncolored Japan Tea at 48c the pound is a big bargain.

Matches that will burn, the pkg. \$5c